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THE
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a **NEW METHOD**, proper to
acquaint the Learner with Things
as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six **PICTURES.**

For the Use of **SCHOOLS.**

The **TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.**

By **JAMES GREENWOOD,**
Author of the *English Grammar*, and late
Sub-Master of **St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**



L O N D O N:

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1. **A** Short Introduction to GRAMMAR (commonly called the *Accidence*) generally to be used : Compiled for the Instruction of those who desire to attain the Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue.

2. Brevissima Institutio : Seu, Ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ ad omnium Puerorum Utilitatem per-scripta (vulgò dicta *Lily's Grammar*) quam solam *Regia Majestas in omnibus Scholis docendam præcipit.*

3. *Lily's Rules* construed : Whereunto are added, *Tho. Robinson's Heteroclites*, the *Latin Syntaxis*, and *Qui mihi*. Also there are added the Rules for the Genders of Nouns, and Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, in *English* alone.

4. *Figuræ* and *Profodia* construed.

5. Institutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaria, in Usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. In Usum studiosæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum Nexus & Scripturæ Compendia, quæ partim Elegantiæ, partim Brevitatis Causâ, usurpari solent.

6. A new Edition of *Lily's Grammar*, in which the Text has been collated with the oldest and best Editions ; the Examples to the Rules compared with the ancient *Roman* Writers, and the Places cited from whence they were taken : Some few Things, which before were generally excepted against, amended ; others, that were obscure and difficult, explained by short Notes ; and the Whole printed upon a new Letter, and in a more plain and commodious Manner than any former Edition.



THE P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levillicum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Prædagogus for a School Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words, upon the Back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The true and primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify; he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed, which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To; Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth; Back, or Up; Under; Upon, or Over;
 &c.

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus, signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Cultor, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most natural and entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may, at the same Time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers,

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that come from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

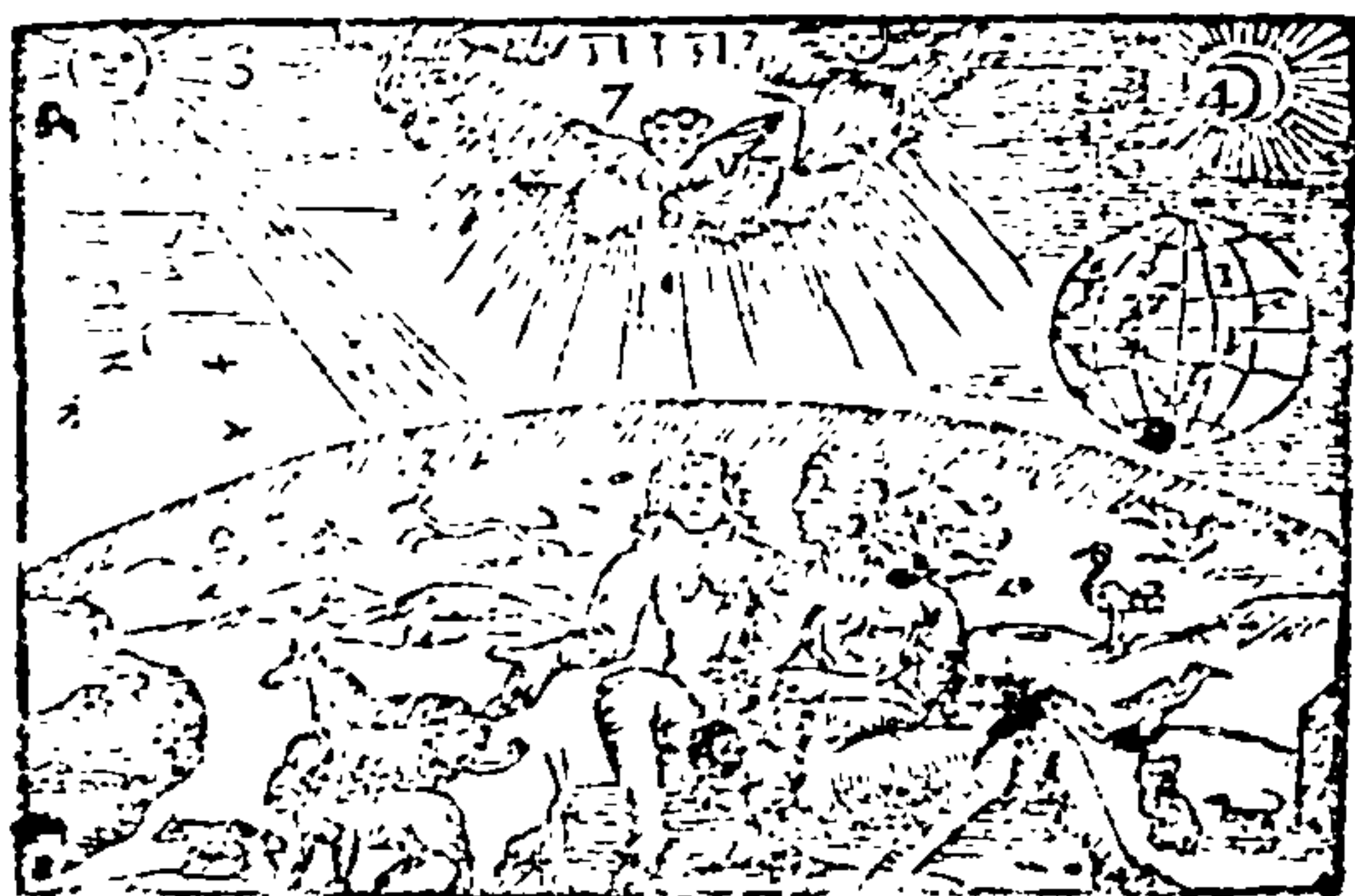
THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [ˉ].

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THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
hath
A Name
A Sign
A Mark or Note
A Mode or Manner

R ES, ei, f.
Nōmen, nomīnis, n.
Signum, i, n.
Nōta, æ, f.
Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A Part is

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Fruſtum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

Things have alſo their

<i>Cauſe</i>	Cauſa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Prīncipium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A Thing is

<i>The World</i> 1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>	Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i> 2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spīritus, ūs, m.

G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
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In a Body there is

<i>Matter</i>	Mātēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Figūra, æ, f.

In the Sky are,

<i>The Sun</i>	3	Sōl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i>	4	Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i>	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Light</i>		Lūx, cis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i>	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

<i>A Shadow</i>		Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

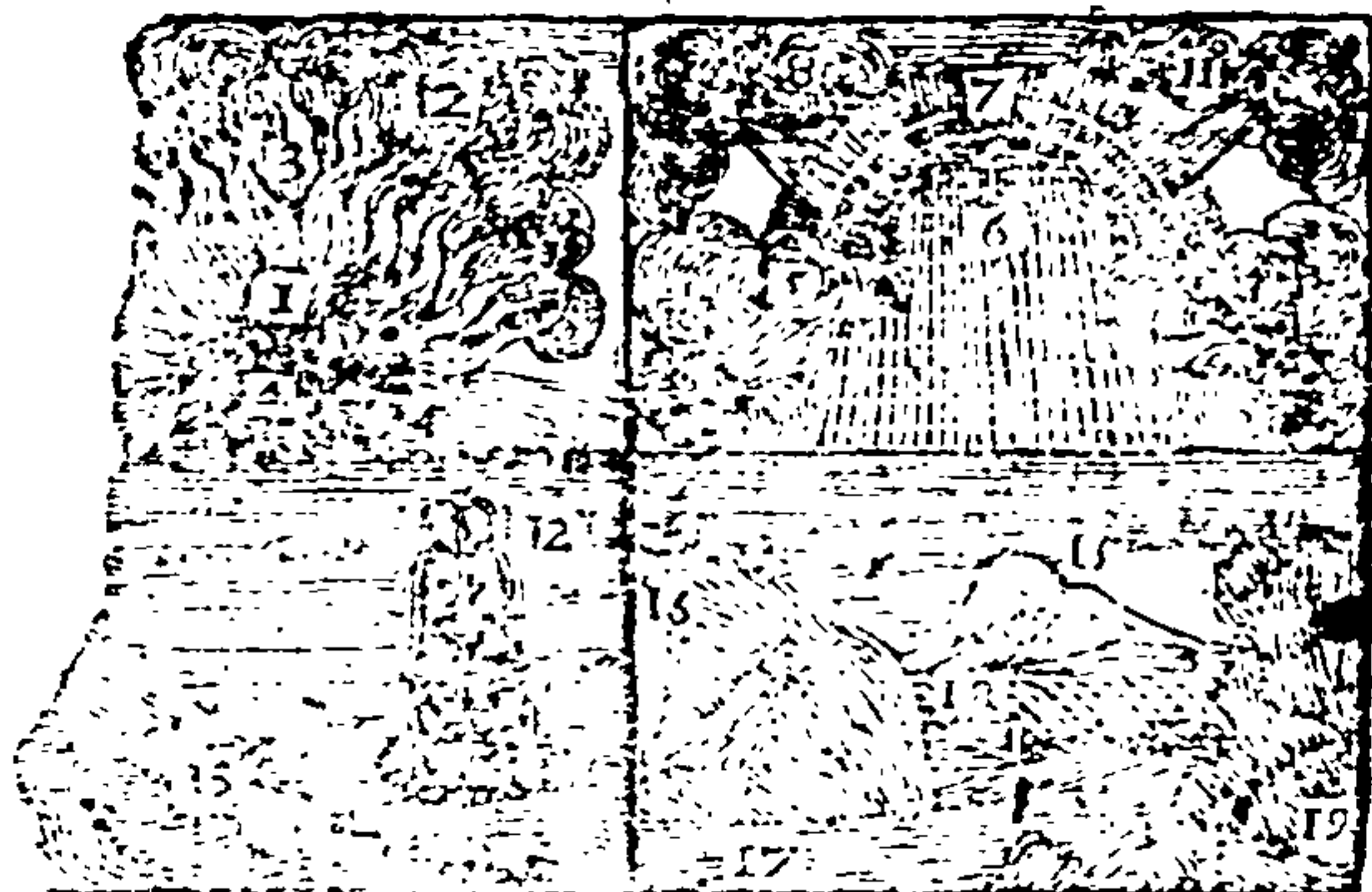
A Spirit is

<i>God</i>		Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>		Angēlus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>		Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>		Or, ¹ Anīmus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>		¹ Anīma, æ, f.
		² Dīabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

<i>Heaven</i>	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>		² Elēmētum, i, n.
<i>Hell.</i>		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural Cœli, Cœlorum, m.³ Loci Inferni.

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.

In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Gnis, is, m.
Aür, ëris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ùris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Scot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūlīgo, inis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers, or hot Ashes

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Favilla, æ, f.

After

After the Fire there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes,</i>	Cīnis, ĕis, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or, Cīner.

In the Air (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i> 5	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog, or Mist</i>	Nebūla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris, idis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The four Chief of Winds are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, ĩnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Hoar, or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnītru, n. <i>Undeclined</i>
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

Rain, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
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Rain, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower, or Storm</i>	Nimbūs, i, m.
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* This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

Water is

<i>A Spring, or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>	Unda, æ, f.
	Mære, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Ocēānus, i, m.

A River bath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, īnis, d. <i>rather m.</i>
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, īcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurgēs, ītis, m.
<i>A Shallow, or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From Water cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam, or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ēi, f.

Water, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool, or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ūs, m.
<i>A Marsh, or Fen</i>	Pālūs, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea bath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven, or Port</i>	Portus, ūs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay</i>	Sīnus, ūs, m.
<i>An Arm, or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
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The

The Earth is

<i>Land</i>		Tērra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>		Hūmus, i, f.
<i>Firm Ground</i>		Sōlum, i, f.
		Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the Earth is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	[16	Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain, or great Hill</i>		Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18		Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale, or Valley</i> 17		Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		Rūpes, is, f.

Earth mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>		Līmus, i, m.
<i>Mire, or Dirt</i>		Cœnum, i, n.
		Or, Lūtum, i, n.

Earth without Water is

<i>Dust</i>		Pulvis, ĕris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>		Cēspes, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>		Glēba, æ, f.

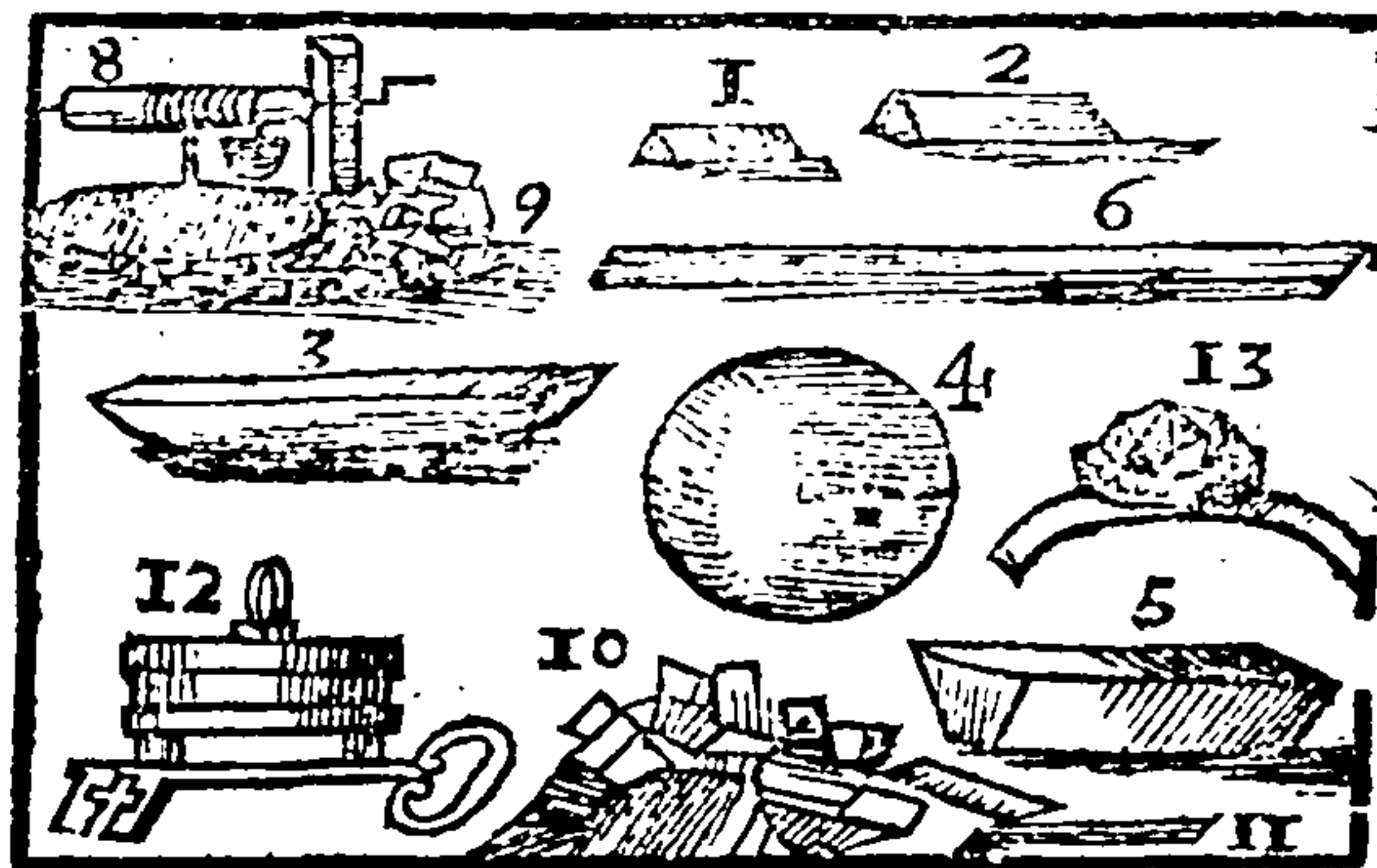
The Kinds of Earth are

<i>Clay</i>		Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>		Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>		Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>		Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the Earth is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>		¹ Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>		Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A Mineral is

Uice
A Metal
A Stone

*S*uccus, i, m.
*M*etallum, i, n.
*L*apis, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

*S*al, is, m.
*A*lumen, inis, n.
*S*ulfur, ūris, n.
*S*uccinum, i, n.

A Metal

A Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth ; as

<i>Gold</i>	1		Aurum, i, n.
<i>Silver</i>	2		Argentum, i, n.
<i>Lead</i>	3		Plumbum, i, n.
<i>Copper</i>	4		Æs, æris, n.
<i>Tin</i>	5		Stannum, i, n.
<i>Iron</i>	6		Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

<i>Red Lead</i>		Sandyx, ĩcis, m.
<i>Called by the Moderns</i>		Or, Mĩnĩum, i, n. 1
<i>White Lead</i>		Cĩrũssa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel | Chálybs, ybis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease | Ærũgo, ĩnis, f.

Metals are digged out of

A Mine 8 | Fodĩna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry (fessile) Body, and is

<i>Sand</i>		Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>		Glārĕa, æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i> 10		Sāxum, i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>		Sĭlex, ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>		Pūmex, ĭcis, m.

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

A Whetstone 11*A Marble**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A Jewel or precious Stone is**A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald* [four*A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sāpphīrus, i, f.

Chrysōlithus, i, m.

Smārāgdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, īdis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Cryſtallus, i, f.

Or, Cryſtallum, i, n.

Margārīta, æ, f.

² It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. *Of* P L A N T S.A P L A N T *is*

A N H E R B
A S H R U B
A T R E E

H Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, oris, f.

An H E R B *is*

Grass | Grāmen, inis, n.
Flax [Grain | Līnum, i, n.
All Manner of Corn or | Framētum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur | Lappa, æ, f.
Fern, or Brakes | Filix, icis, f.
Hemlock | Cīcūta, æ, f.
Hyssop | Hysōpus, i, f.

B 6

A Lily

<i>A Lily</i> 2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
<i>Marygold</i>	Caltha, æ, f.
<i>Marjoram</i>	*Amārācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moss	Muscus, i, m.
<i>A Mushroom, or Toadstool</i>	Fungus, i, m.
<i>A Nettle</i>	Urtīca, æ, f.
<i>Parsley</i>	*Apīum, n.
<i>A Poppy</i> 4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
<i>A Rush</i>	Juncus, i, m.
<i>Saffron</i>	Crōcus, i, m.
<i>Sage</i>	Salvīa, iæ, f.
<i>Sorrel</i>	Lāpāthus, i, m.
<i>Sea-weed</i>	Alga, æ, f.
<i>Southernwood</i>	*Abrōtōnum, i, n.
<i>A Thistle</i> 5	Cardūus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Vīōla, æ, f.
	Abīnthīum, i, n.
<i>Eatable HERBS.</i>	*Olus, ěris, n.
<i>An Artichoke</i> 6	Cīnāra, æ, f.
<i>Asparagus, Sperage, or</i>	Aspārāgus, i, m.
<i>Sparrow Grass</i>	
Lettuce	Laētūca, æ, f.
Colcworths	Brassīca, æ, f.
Which becoming headed, are called	
<i>Cabbage</i> 7	
<i>Eatable Roots are</i>	
Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allīum, i, n.

* This is called Brassica Căpităta:

<i>A Leek</i>	Porrum, i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>	Cūpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
<i>Raddish</i> 3	Rāphānus, i, m.
<i>A Turnip</i>	Rapum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

<i>A Cucumber</i>	Cūcūmis, is, & ċris, m.
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The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin</i>	Pēpo, ōnis, m.
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A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
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As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>	Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
----------------	------------------

(12) C O R N *is*

<i>Barley</i> 14	Hordċum, i, n.
<i>Millet, or Groat</i>	Mīlium, i, n.
<i>An Oat</i> 15	Āvēna, æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>	Oryza, æ, f.
<i>Wheat</i> 13	Ādor, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

<i>Meal, or Flour</i>	Fārīna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>	Furfur, ūris, m.
PULSE	Lēgūmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Bean</i> 17	Fāba, æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>	Lōlŕum, i, n.
<i>Lentils</i>	Lens, tis, f.
<i>A Pea</i>	Pīsum, i, n.
<i>Vetches, or Tares</i> 18	Vīcīa, æ, f.

<i>A Lily</i> 2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
<i>Marygold</i>	Caltha, æ, f.
<i>Marjoram</i>	Amārācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moss	Muscus, i, m.
<i>A Mushroom, or Toadstool</i>	Fungus, i, m.
<i>A Nettle</i>	Urtica, æ, f.
<i>Parsley</i>	Apīum, n.
<i>A Poppy</i> 4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
<i>A Rush</i>	Juncus, i, m.
<i>Saffron</i>	Crōcus, i, m.
<i>Sage</i>	Salvia, iæ, f.
<i>Sorrel</i>	Lāpāthus, i, m.
<i>Sea-weed</i>	Alga, æ, f.
<i>Southernwood</i>	Abrōtōnum, i, n.
<i>A Thistle</i> 5	Cardūus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Vīōla, æ, f.
	Abſinthīum, i, n.

Eatable HERBS.

<i>An Artichoke</i> 6	Olus, ěris, n.
<i>Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass</i>	Cīnāra, æ, f.
<i>Lettuce</i>	Aspārāgus, i, m.
<i>Coleworts</i>	Laētūca, æ, f.
	Brassica, æ, f.

Which becoming headed, are called

Cabbage 7

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allīum, i, n.

¹ This is called Brassica Căpitata:

<i>A Leek</i>		Porrum, i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>		Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
<i>Radish</i> 3		Rāphānus, i, m.
<i>A Turnip</i>		Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

<i>A Cucumber</i>		Cucūnis, is, & ėris, m.
-------------------	--	-------------------------

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin</i>		Pēpo, ōnis, m.
------------------------------	--	----------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>		Mēlo, ōnis, m.
----------------	--	----------------

As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>		Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
----------------	--	------------------

(12) C O R N *is*

<i>Barley</i> 14		Hordēum, i, n.
<i>Millet, or Grout</i>		Mīlium, i, n.
<i>An Oat</i> 15		Avēna, æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>		Oryza, æ, f.
<i>Wheat</i> 13		Ador, ōris, n.

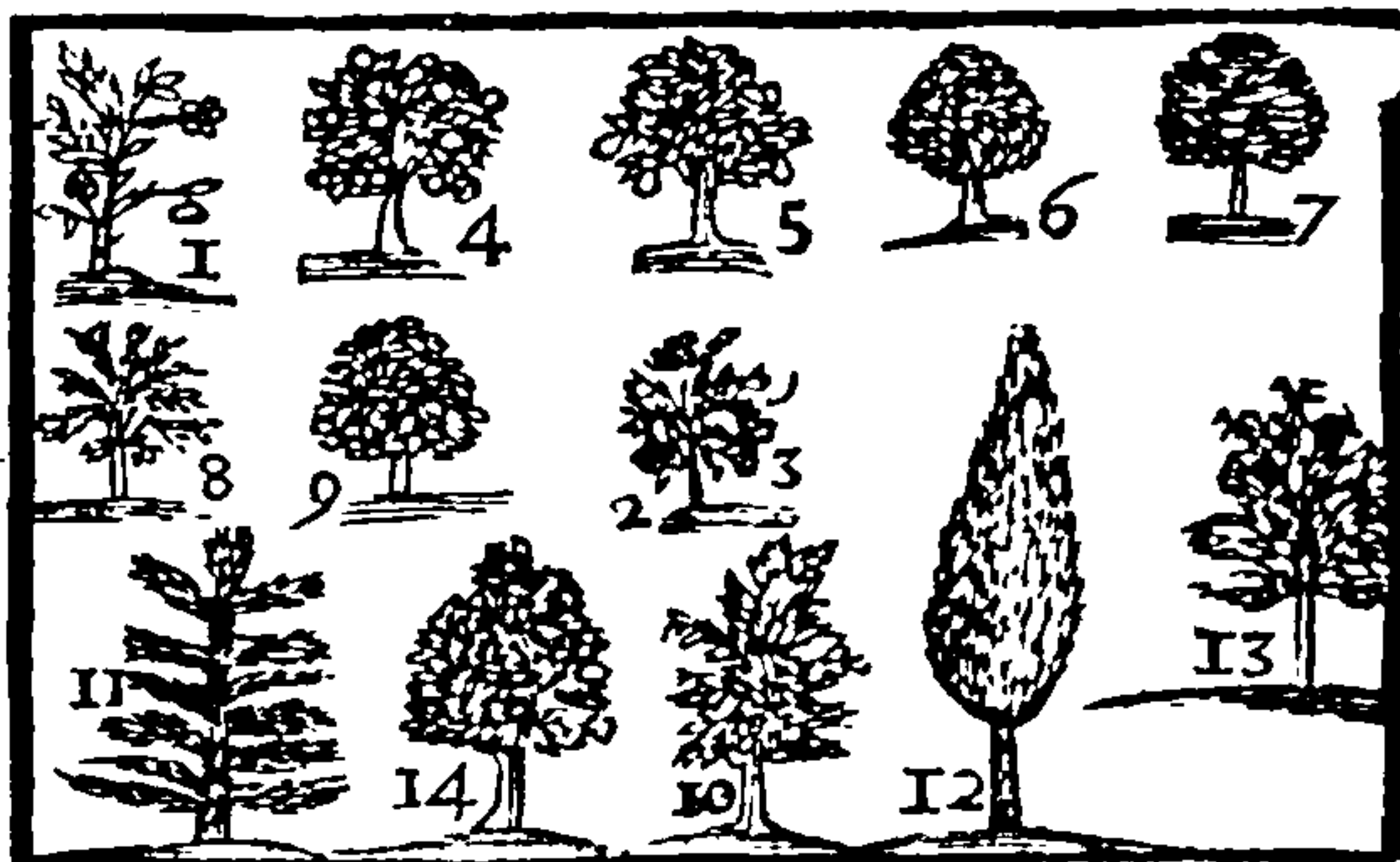
Whence cometh

<i>Meal, or Flour</i>		Fārīna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>		Furfur, ūris, m.
 PULSE		 Lēgūmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>is</i>		
<i>A Bean</i> 17		Fāba, æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>		Lōlrum, i, n.
<i>Lentils</i>		Lens, tis, f.
<i>A Pea</i>		Pisum, i, n.
<i>Vetches, or Tears</i> 18		Vīcīa, æ, f.

In Corn is

<i>The Beard</i> 19	Arīsta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i> 20	Spīca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>	Grānum, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>	Glūma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Culmus, i, m.
<i>Standing Corn is</i> 12	Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>	
<i>Or Mescelline, is</i>	Farrāgo, īnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree ; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Rubus, i, m, or f.
Jūnīpērus, i, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrīca, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Rācēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.

Fīcus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-tree 6

Pyrus, i, f.

The Service, or Sorb-tree

Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

The Cherry-tree

Cērāsūs, i, f.

The Olive-tree

¹ Olīva, æ, f.

Or, Olea, æ, f.

The Palm-tree

Palma, æ, f.

The Plumb-tree

Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

The Bay-tree

Laurus, i, or ūs, f.

The Box-tree

Buxus, i, f.

The Elder-tree

Sambūcus, i, f.

The Mulberry-tree 9

Mōrus, i, f.

The Yew-tree

Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

The Almond tree

Amygdāla, æ, f.

The Beech-tree

Fāgus, i, f.

The Filbert-tree

Cōrylus, i, f.

The Walnut-tree 14

¹ Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees are

The Alder-tree

Alnus, i, f.

The Ash-tree 10

Fraxīnus, i, f.

The wild Ash

Ornus, i, f.

The Birch-tree

Bētŭla, æ, f.

The Cedar-tree 11

Cēdrus, i, f.

The Cork-tree

Suber, ěris, n.

The Cyprus-tree

Cūpressus, i, or ūs, f.

The Elm 13

Ulmus, i, f.

The Fir-tree

¹ Abies, ětis, f.

The Lime, or Linden-tree

Tilīa, æ, f.

The Maple

¹ Acer, ěris, n.

The Oak

Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ Arbor is understood.

An

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur ōris, n.
<i>The Elm Oak</i>	Illex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Platanus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Populus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine tree</i>	Terebinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Salix, icis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, ūs, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōnum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, icis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Malum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespilum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdala, æ, f.
<i>A Chestnut</i>	² Castanea, æ, f.
<i>A Filbert</i>	² Avellana, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A Berry

*A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on Trees,
or Shrubs, such is*

A Grape | *Uva, æ, f.*

in which is

A Grape-stone | *Acīnus, i, m.*

A Mulberry | *Mōrum, i, n.*

A Strawberry | *Frāgum, i, n.*

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

SPICE | *Arōma, tis, n.*

is

Cinnamon | *Cāfia, æ, f.*

Ginger | *Or, Cinnāmum, i, n.*

Mace | *Zingiber, ěris, n.*

Pepper | *Macis, ĩdis, f, in Plautus.*

Pepper | *Pīper, ěris, n.*

The Oak bears

An Oak Corn, or Acorn | *Glands, glandis, f.*

From Trees also come

Frankincense | *Thus, thūris, n.*

Pitch | *Pīx, pīcis, f.*

Resin | *Rēsīna, æ, f.*

Parts of a Plant are

The Root | *Rādix, ĩcis, f.*

The Stump | *Stirps, is, f.*

The Stalk | *Caulis, is, m.*

The Bark | *Cortex, ĩcis, d.*

A Bough, or Branch | *Rāmus, i, m.*

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | *Surcūlus, i, m.*

*A Sucker, or Shoot, that
grows out of the Roots
or Sides of the Stock* | *Stōlo, ōnis, m.*

A fresh or green Leaf | *Frons, frondis, f.*

A dead or withered Leaf | *Folium, i, n.*

A Blossom, or Flower | *Flos, flōris, m.*

TREES

TREES *have*

Wood | Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot | Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot | Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell | Pūtāmen, īnis, n.

A Kernel | Nūclēus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood | Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest | Syltus, ūs, m.

A Grove | Nēmus, ōris, n.

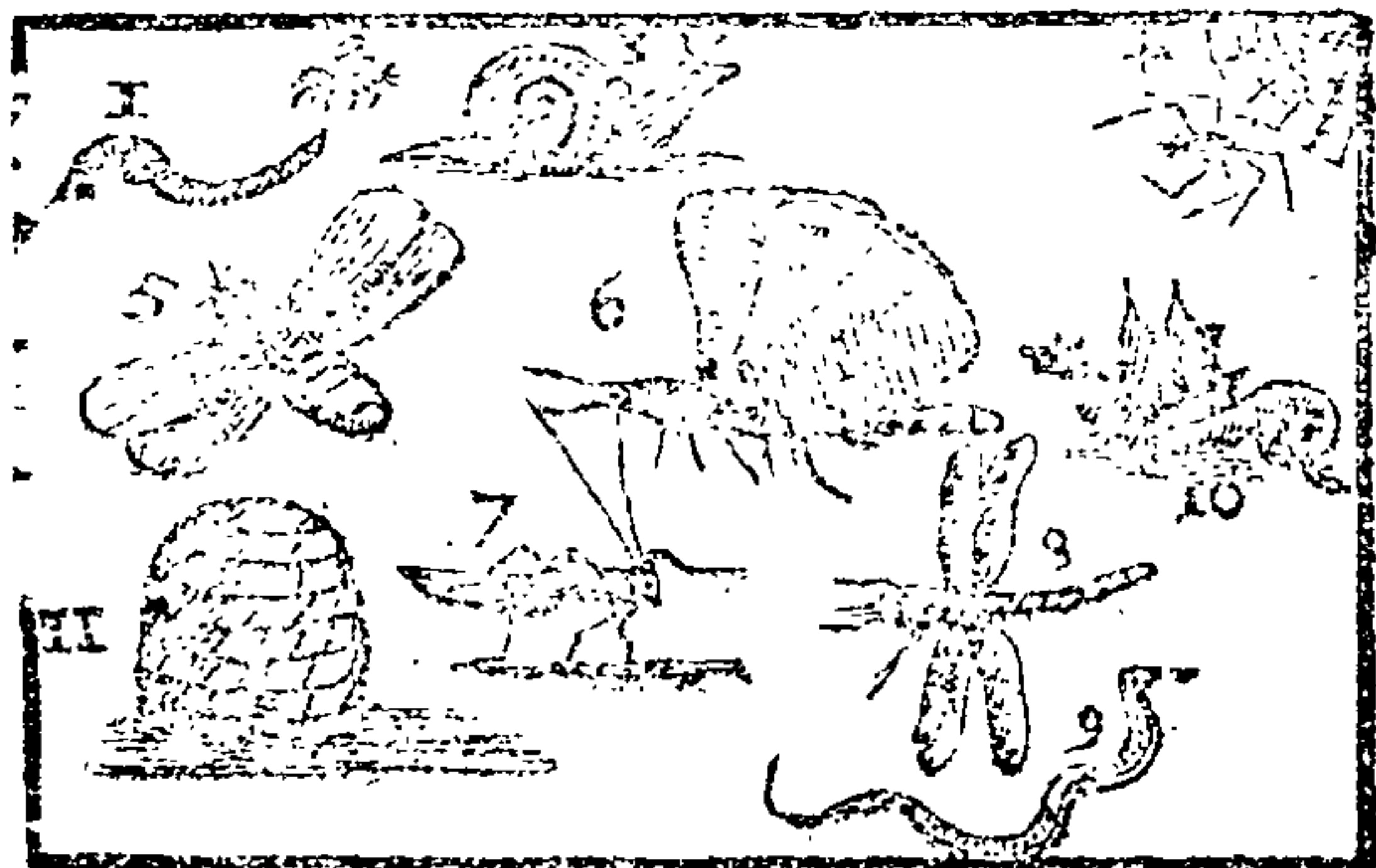
*A Grove consecrated to
some God is* | Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is* | Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is* | Sālīctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with
Oaks is* | Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life

Senſe

Sex

A Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.

Senſus, ūs, m.

Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight

The Hearing

The Smell

The Taste

The Touch, or Feeling

Viſus, ūs, m.

Auditus, ūs, m.

Ocōrātus, ūs, m.

Gustus, ūs, m.

Tactus, ūs, m.

By

By the Senses are perceived -

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound,	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	Ōdor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mīmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	⁂ Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hūmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm 1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire		Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm		Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech		Hirudo, inis, f.
A Louse		Pedicūlus, i, m.
A Motb		Tīnča, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm		Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail 3		Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider 4		Arānča, æ, f.
A Water Spider		Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch		Cimex, icis, m.

Flying Insects are

A Bee 5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	[fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-		Asīlus, i, m.
A Butterfly 6		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cical, or Baulm Cricket		§ Cicāda, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat		Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust		Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Cantharis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		*Acūlēus, i, m.

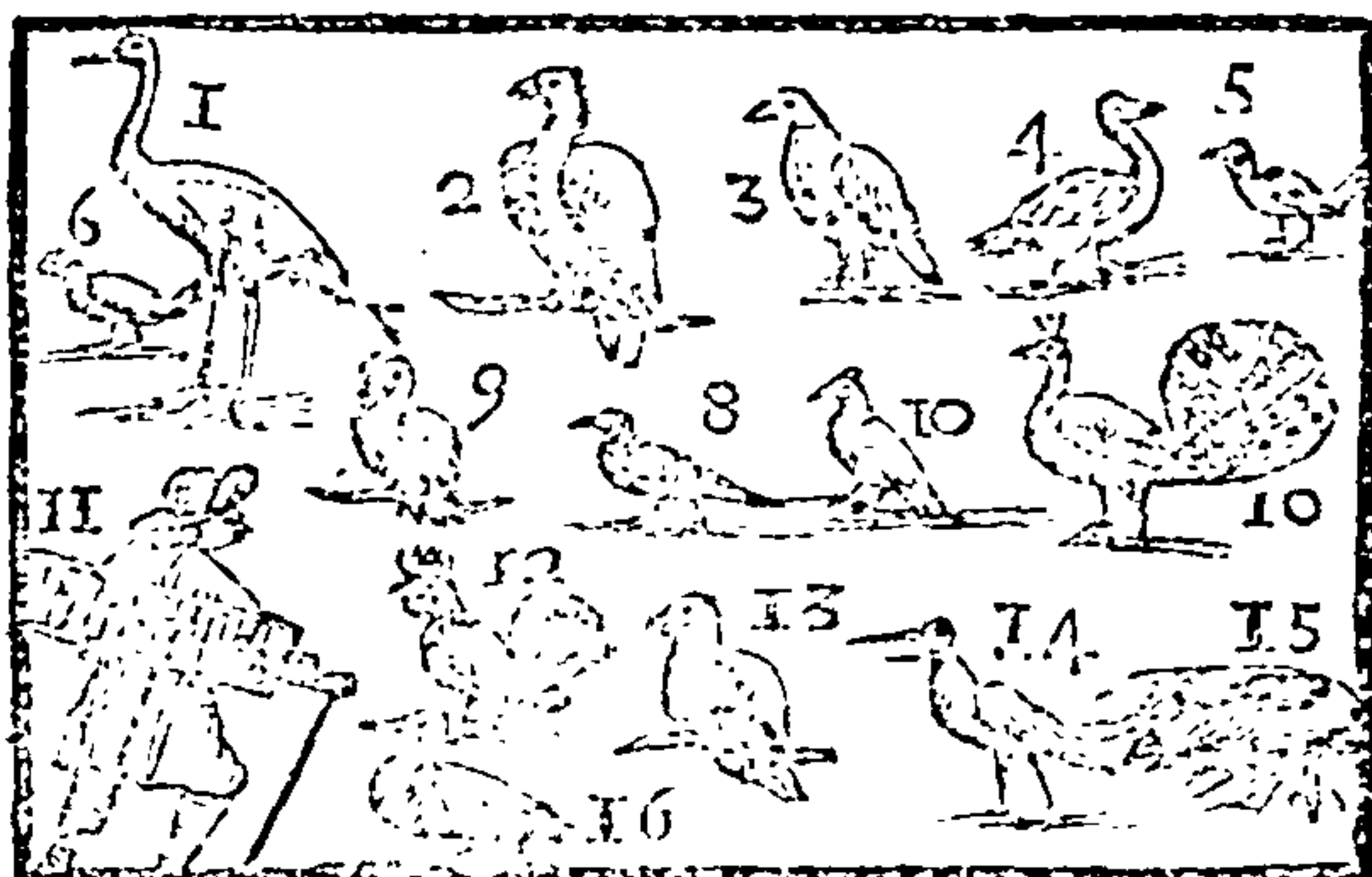
A Serpent or Creeper is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vīpēra, æ, f. 9
<i>An Asp</i>		Aspis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Bāsīliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Or, Scorpīo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Colūber, bri, m.
		Nātrix, ĩcis, m.
		Or, Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

<i>A Bee Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. &
<i>maketh</i>		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, lis, n.
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Exāmen, ĩnis, n.

VII. Of B I R D S.



SINGING BIRDS (11) are

A Black Bird
 A Chaffinch
 A Gold Finch
 A Green Finch
 A Lark
 A Nightingale
 A Quail
 A Robin Red Breast
 A Starling, or Stare
 A Thrush
 A Titmouse

Mērūla, æ, f.
 Frīngilla, æ, f.
 Carduēlis, is, f.
 Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
 Chlōris, idis, f.
 Or, Virēo, ōnis, m.
 Alauda, æ, f.
 Luscīnīa, æ, f.
 Corturnix, icis, f.
 Erithacus, i, m.
 Sturnus, i, m.
 Turdus, i, m.
 Pārus, i, m.

Birds

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

<i>A Coot</i>	Fūlica, æ, f.
<i>A Crane</i> 1	& Fūlix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Didapper or Dob-chick</i>	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Duck</i> 16	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Goose</i> 4	Anās, ātis, f.
<i>An Heron</i>	Anser, ěris, m.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Ardĕa, æ, f.
<i>A Stork</i>	Pĕlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Swan</i>	Cĭcōnĭa, æ, f.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	Olor, ōris, m.
<i>King's Fisher</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Halcyon,
	Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i> 8	Cornix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>	Cŭcŭlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	Aquĭla, æ, f.
<i>An Hawk</i>	Accipĭter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i> 5	Or, Milĭus, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i> 9	Pĭca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i> 13	Noctŭa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>	Or, Bābo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Pŕittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, Or,
	Vultŭrius, i, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

<i>A Cock</i> 12	Gallus, i, m.
------------------	---------------

Whose Female is

<i>A Hen</i>	Gallĭna, æ, f.
--------------	----------------

C

A Dove

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	Cöłumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pävo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ĕris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, ĭnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>		Cāpo, ōnis, m.
		Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>		Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>		Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>		Perdix, ĭcis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>		Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>		Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>		Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>		Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>		Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>		Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>		Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crow or Crop</i>		Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, n.
<i>bathe</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		Auceps, cūpis, c.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>		² Viscum, i, n.
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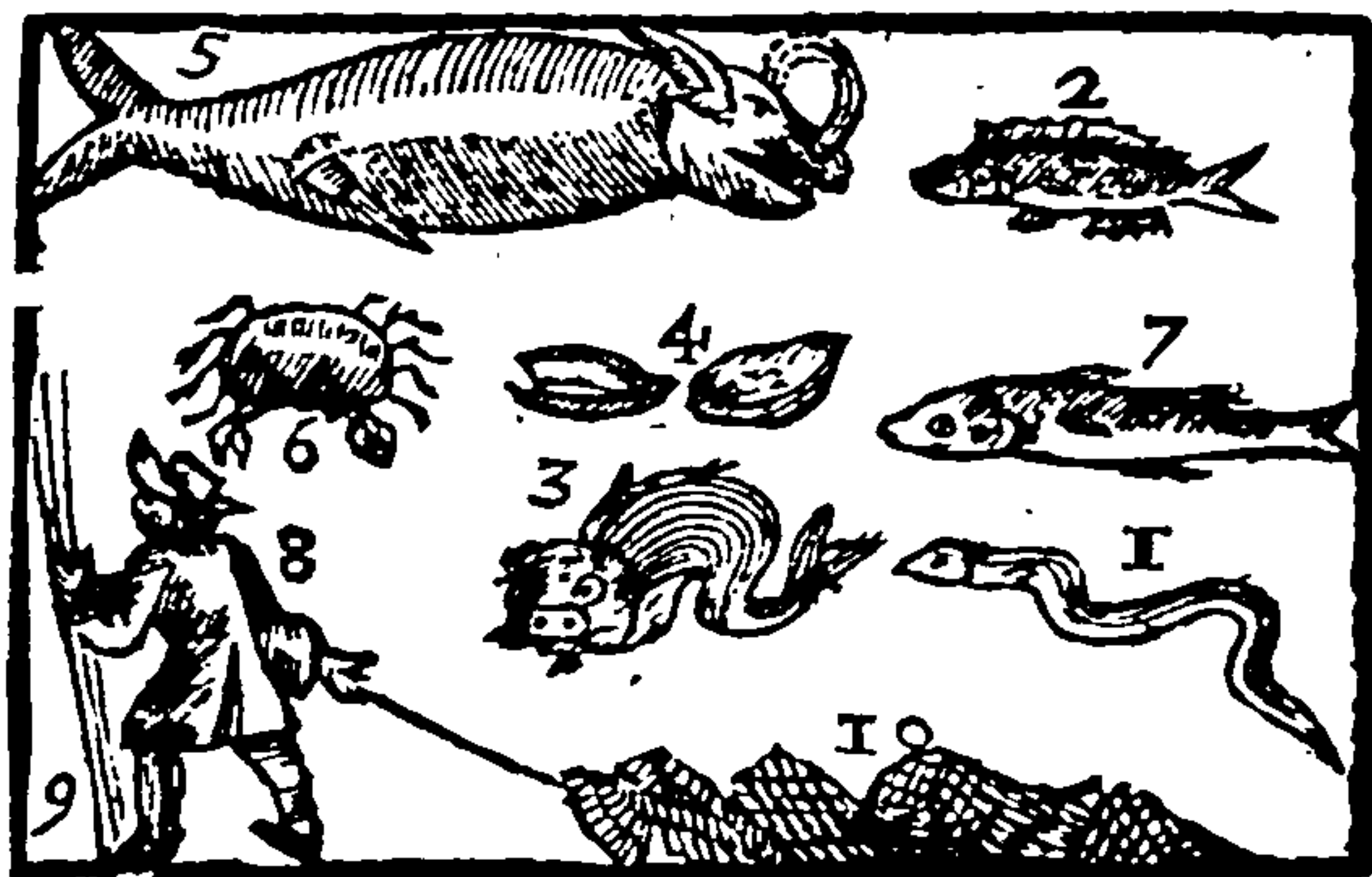
And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, i, n.
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¹ And a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistletoe*, or *Misseldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

A N Eel 1
A Gudgeon
 A Pearch 2
 A Pike
 A Tench

A Nguilla, æ, f.
 Gōbius, i, m.
 Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
 Percā, æ, f.
 Lūciūs, i, m.
 Finca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3
 A Mullet
 An Oyſter 4
 A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
 Mugil, īlis, m.
 Oſtrēa, æ, f.
 Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6

| Cancer, ri, m.

A Salmon

| Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

| Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

| Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

| Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

| Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

| Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman 8

| Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

| Hāmus, i, m.

A Net 10

| Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish

| Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

C^{ATTLE} *The labouring Beast* | **P**^{ECUS, ōris, n.}
^{Jūmentum, i, n.}

The Four-footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast

| ^{Fēra, æ, f.}

Cattle is

All Sort of Neat
Ox, Bull, or Cow

| ^{Bos, bŏvis, m. & f.}

** This is an Adjective, Bellia, or Pecus, being understood.*

C 3

A Bull

A Bull 1 | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow | Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2 | Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat | Cāper, ri, m.

An Hog 3 | Porcus, i, m.

A Ram | Arēs, ētie, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Wedder | Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | Jūvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat | Cāpra, æ, f.

bringeth forth

A young Goat or Kid | Hœdus, i, m.

A Sheep brings forth

A Lamb | Agnus, i, m.

A Sow | Sus, suis, com:

brings forth

A Pig | Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | Verres, is, m.

* *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass	5		Asinus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6		Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare			Equa, æ, f.
A Mule			Mūlus, i, m.
			♂ Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, m.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Simius, i, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Cūnīculus, i, m.
A Deer	10		² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind			Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth			
A Fawn			Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11*An Hedge hog**A Lion* 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.

Echīnus, i, m.

Lēo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Lioness**A Leopard**A Mole**A Monkey or Armoset**An Ounce**A Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

Lēxna, æ, f.

Pardus, i, m.

Talpa, æ, d.

Cercopīthēcus, i, m.

Lynx, cis, f.

Panthēra, æ, f.

Hystrix, īcis, f.

Sciūrus, i, m.

Tīgris, is, f.

Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

Cānis, is, com.

Fēlis, is, f.

Mus, mūris, m.

1

Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15

Musc pūla, æ, f. Or,

Musc pūlum, i, n. *Pbæd.**Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

Fīber, ri, m.

2 Crōcōdīlus, i, m.

Rāna, æ, f.

Testūdo, īnis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of *small* Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, gr̄gis, m.

A Number of *big* Cattle, as Oxen, &c. are called
An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog. Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is | Cātūlus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pelliæ, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ĕris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, ĭdis, f.
Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who hatb

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

hatb

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Fōvča, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak,
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An old Man 5

I Nfans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, vīri, m.

¹ Senex, senis.

¹ Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex, there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans ———→ ———→
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Puella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, inis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mulier; ãris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>	9	Anus, ùs, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, i, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nepos, otis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father in-Law</i>	Socer, ãri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gener, ãri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patruus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² Patruelis, is, m.

¹ *A Nephew is called Filius Fratris, or Filius Sororis.*

² *It is an adjective, Frater being understood.*

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Mater, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Filia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Nepus, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Soror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nurus, ūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Noverca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i> 10	Gigas, antis, m.
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A Man too little

<i>A Dwarf</i> 11	Pumilo, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The proper Names of Men are

<i>Adam</i>	Adamus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnus, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Carōlus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgius, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Jóannes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

* *A Niece is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sūrōris.*

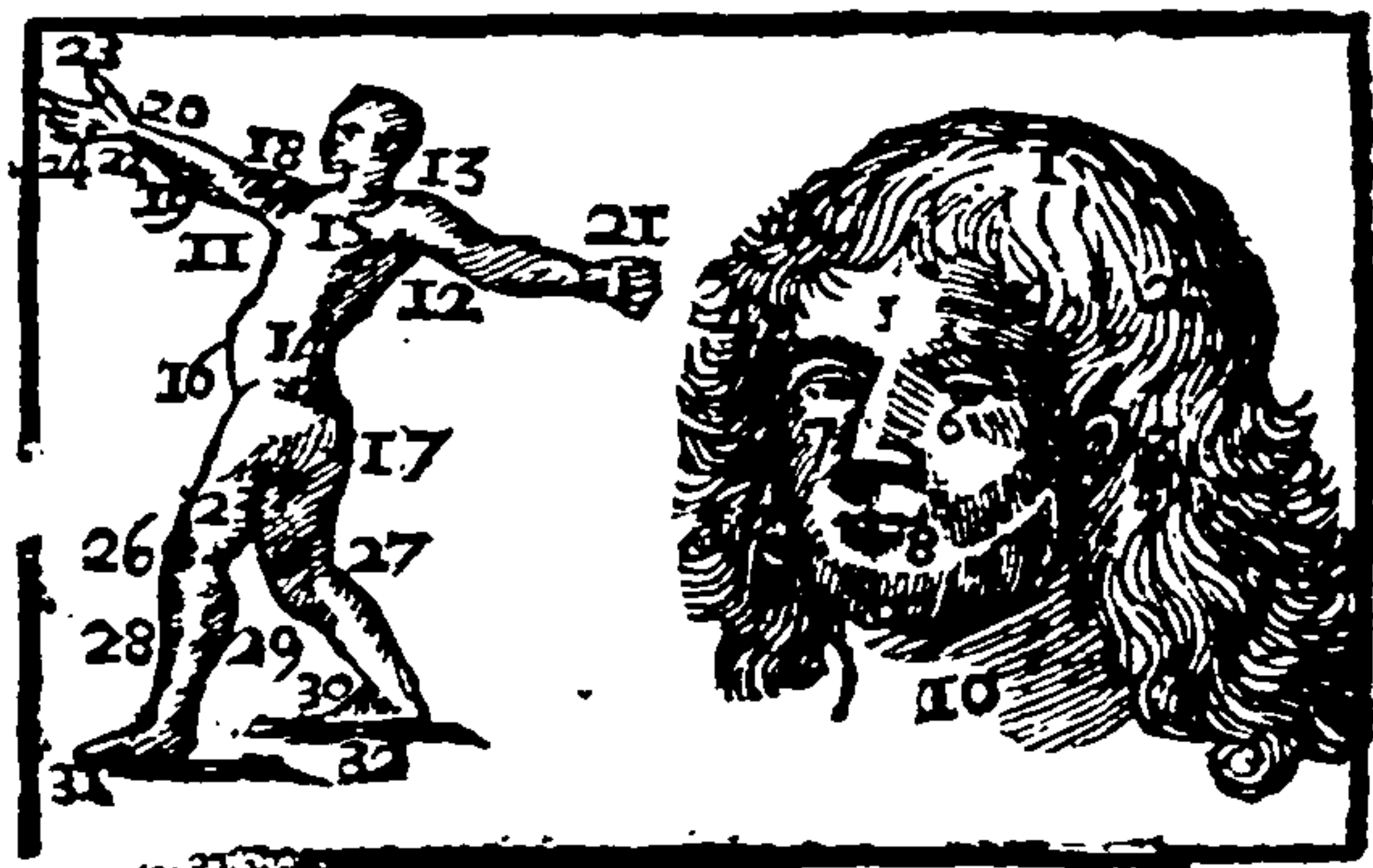
<i>Peter</i>	Pētrus, i, m.
<i>Richard</i>	Ricardus, i, m.
<i>Robert</i>	Robertus, i, m.
<i>William</i>	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are,

<i>Ann</i>	Anna, æ, f.
<i>Catherine</i>	Cāthārīna, æ, f.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Elizabētha, æ, f.
<i>Eve</i>	Eva, æ, f.
<i>Hannah</i>	Hanna, æ, f.
<i>Jane</i>	Jāna, æ, f.
<i>Joan</i>	Joanna, æ, f.
<i>Mary</i>	Marīa, æ, f.
<i>Sarah</i>	Sara, æ, f.
<i>Susan</i>	Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ŷtis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, ŷs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2
The Crown of the Head 1
The Ear 3
The Temples of the Head 4
The Face

Crinis, is, m.
 Or, Capillus, i, m.
 Vertex, ŷcis, m.
 Auris, is, f.
 Tempora, um, pl. n.
 Facies, ei, f.

In

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>	Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6	Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8	Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	Pupilla, æ, f.
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>	

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>	Lachryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nā es, ūm, pl: f.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>	Lābium, i, n.
	Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The outer Cheek</i>	Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>	Palātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>	Fauz, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ūris, n.

^a Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat- | Jūgūlum, i, n.

The binder Part [the |

Or the Nape or Crag | Cervix, icis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
& reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Peētus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, n.

The Mid Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Latus, ĕris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sīnus, ūs, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abcōmen, ĩnis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, ĩnis, n.

In

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are
The Loins, | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Pōdex, ĭcis, m. or
 | Anus, ĭ, m.

Whose two Sides are called
The Buttocks | Nātes, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ĭ, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called
The Elbow 19 | Cūbĭtus, ĭ, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called

The Fore-Arm |
The Wrist 20 | Lăcertus, ĭ, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mănus, ūs, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, ĭ, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

* Called Carpus, ĭ, m.

Parts

Parts of the HANDS are

<i>The Thumb</i> 23	Pollex, īcis, m.
<i>The Finger</i> 24	Dīgitus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

<i>A Nail</i> <i>below</i>	Unguis, is, m.
<i>The Hip, or Haunch</i> <i>is</i>	Coxa, æ, f.
<i>The Thigh</i> 25 <i>which reaches to</i>	Or, Coxendix, īcis, f.
<i>The Knee</i> 26	Fēmūr, ōris, n.
	Gēnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

<i>The Ham</i> 27	Poples, ītis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

<i>The Leg</i>	Crūs, crūris, n.
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The back Part of the LEG is

<i>The Calf of the Leg</i> 29	Sūra, æ, f.
<i>The Foot is</i> 30	Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Instep</i> 30	²
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The under Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Sole of the Foot</i> 32	Planta, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

<i>A Toe</i>	³
<i>The great Toe is</i> 31	Hallux, ūcis, m.
	Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Acēps, īpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, osūs, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, īnis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērebrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventri-cūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	Stōmachus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [Stomach]	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

*The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with
A Cawl* | Omentum, ī, n.

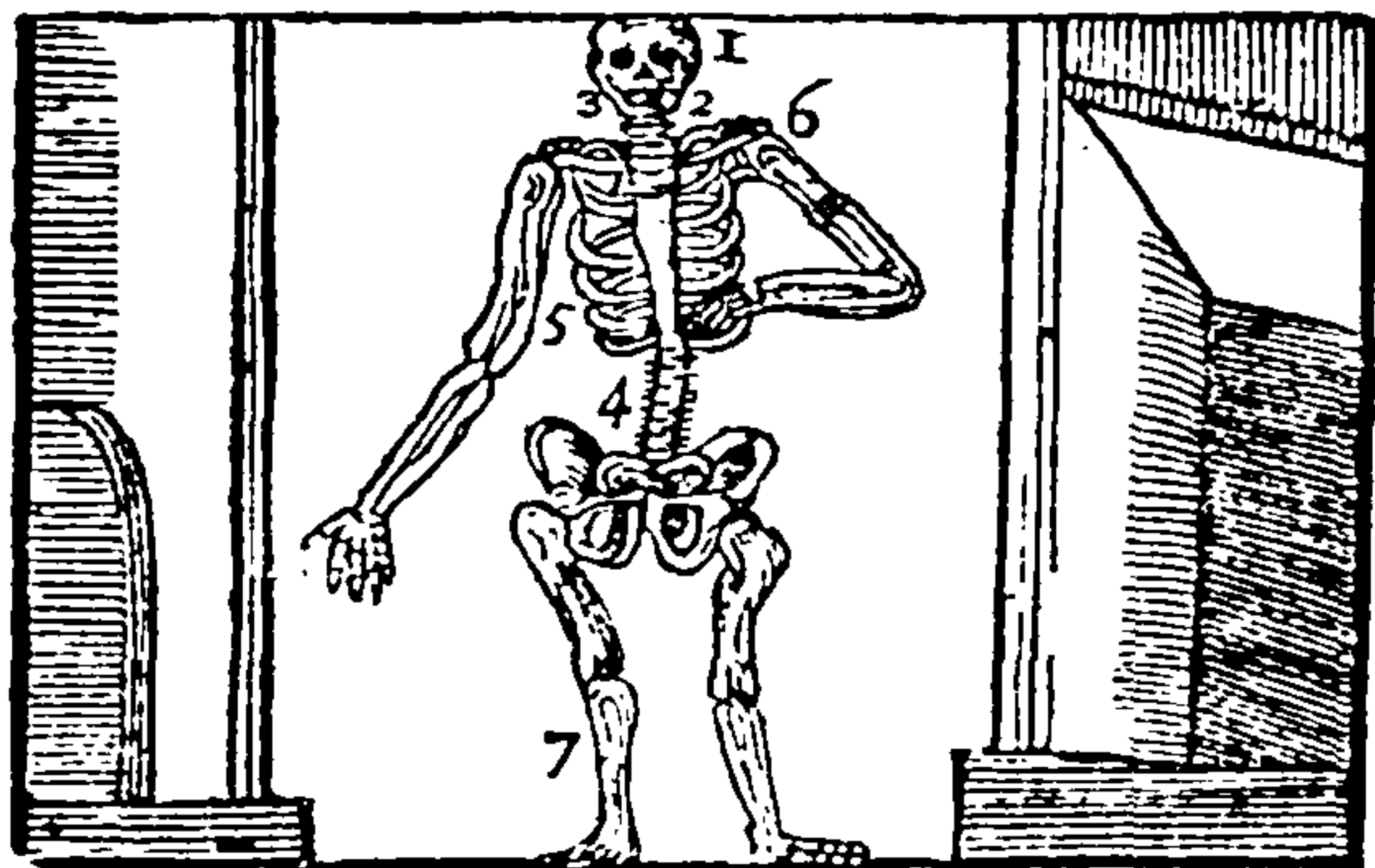
*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver* | Jecur, ōris, n.
| Or, Jēcīnōris.

*As on the Left Side lieth
The Spleen, or Milt* | Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss) | Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

THE Skull 1
The Jaw Bone 2
Or, Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth 3

CRānium, i, n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Māla, æ, f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4
which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones 6
24 Ribs 5
And the 2 Shoulder Blades
The Shin Bone 7

Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
Scāpūla, æ, f.
Tibia, æ, f.

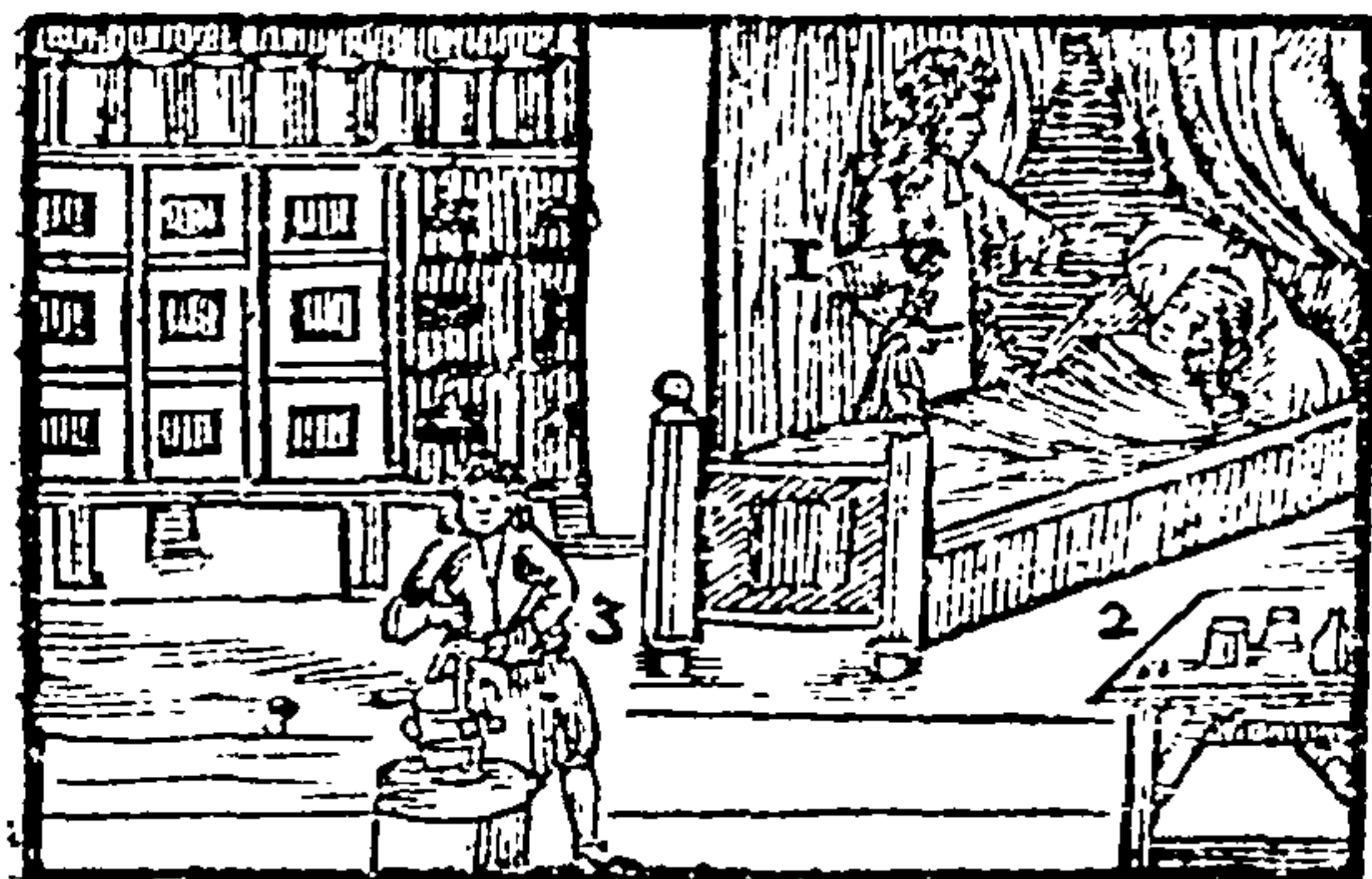
^a Spina Dorſi.

The Humours of the Body are

<i>Blood</i>	Sanguis, inis, m.
<i>Gall</i>	Fel, fellis, n.
<i>Milk</i>	Lac, lactis, n.
<i>Phlegm</i>	Pituita, æ, f.
<i>Choler</i>	Bilis, is, f.
<i>Melancholy</i>	'
<i>Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body</i>	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
<i>are</i>	
<i>Sweat</i>	Sudor, ōris, m.
<i>Spittle</i>	Saliva, æ, f.
<i>Snot</i>	Mucus, i, m.
<i>Piss, or Urine</i>	Urina, æ, f.
<i>Dung</i>	Stercus, ōris, n.
<i>Blood coming from a Wound is</i>	Cruor, ōris, m.

Bilis Atra.

XIII. OF DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ěris, n.*
Ulcus, ěris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ěris, n.
Vibex; ěcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains a

A Scar

Cĭcātrix, ěcis, f.

Disease

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or Dropsy</i>	
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	* Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> 1	Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of Diseases gives

<i>Physic</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēvēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Disease, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbor, ōris, n.

* This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A MIND

Reason

WILL

M Ens, tis, f.
Or, Anīmus, i, m.
Ratiō, ōnis, f.
Völuntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND, are

Love

Hatred

Joy

Pleasure

Hope

Desire

Fear

Dread

Shame

Anger

Or Rage

Envy

Amor, ōris, m.
Odium, i, n.
Gaudium, i, n.
Völuptas, ātis, f.
Spes, ei, f.
Dēfidē-ium, i, n.
Tīmor, ōris, m.
Mētus, ūs, m.
Pudor, ōris, m.
Ira, æ, f.
Fūrōr, ōris, m.
Invīdīa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or Hunger

Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst

Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	<i>Vis, is, f.</i>
<i>Help, or Means</i>	<i>Ops, ōpis, f.</i>
<i>Aid</i>	<i>Auxilium, i, n.</i>
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	<i>Mos, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Work</i>	<i>Opus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>A Charge</i>	<i>Mūnus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Nĕgōtium, i, n.</i>
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	<i>Officium, i, n.</i>

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	<i>Consilium, i, n.</i>
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	<i>Ars, tis, f.</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>Cūra, æ, f.</i>
<i>Study</i>	<i>Stūdium, i, n.</i>
<i>Labour</i>	<i>Lābor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Faithfulness</i>	<i>Fides, ei, f.</i>
<i>From Delay</i>	<i>Mōra, æ, f.</i>
<i>to do these things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	<i>Damnum, i, n.</i>

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Potus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, i, n.

For

For Eating there is

<i>Bread</i>	Pānis, is, m.
<i>Butter</i>	Butyrum, i, n.
<i>Cheese</i>	Cāseus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
<i>The Butcher</i>	Lānīus, i, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
<i>The Shambles</i>	Mācellum, i, n.
<i>Beef</i>	

Of a Hog they make

<i>Bacon</i>	Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with</i>	
<i>the Leg on, is</i>	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating,

<i>A Pudding</i>	Partum, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>	Placenta, æ, f.
<i>Pottage or Broth</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Pap or Water-gruel</i>	Puls, pulvis, f.

The Romans expressed the Name of Butchers Meat by two Words, as

¹ <i>Beef</i>	Cāro Būbŭla
<i>Or, Ox's Flesh</i>	
<i>Lamb</i>	Cāro Agnīna
<i>Or, Lamb's Flesh</i>	
<i>Mutton,</i>	Cāro ōvīna
<i>Or, Sheep's Flesh</i>	
<i>Pork</i>	Cāro Sūilla
<i>Or, Hog's Flesh</i>	
<i>Veal,</i>	Cāro Vītŭlīna
<i>Or, Calf's Flesh</i>	
² <i>Venison</i>	Cāro Fērīna

² *Flesh taken by Hunting.*

<i>Dainty Dishes</i>	1 Pulmentum, i, n. Or, Pulmentarium, i, n. Condimentum, i, n.
<i>For Sauce</i>	
<i>Nien use</i>	
<i>Oil</i>	2 Olēum, i, n.
<i>Vinegar</i>	3 Acētum, i, n.
<i>Eating a Meal is</i>	
<i>A Breakfast</i>	Jen-ārūlum, i, n.
<i>A Dinner</i>	Pranciūm, i, n.
<i>A common Supper</i>	Coēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bever, or, afternoon's Luncheon</i>	4 Mērenda, æ, f.
<i>For Drinking there it</i>	
<i>Ale, or Beer</i> 2	Cervi-ia, æ, f.
<i>Wine</i> 3	Vīnum, i, n.
<i>which hath</i>	
<i>Dregs, or Lees</i>	Fæx, fæcis, f.
<i>At a Feast</i> 4	Convīvium, i, n.
<i>Or a Banquet</i>	5 Epūlum, i, n.
<i>A Guest</i> 5	Hospes, itis, m. & f.
<i>eateth of</i>	Or, Convīva, æ, m. & f.
<i>Dainties, or good Chier</i>	Daps, d'pis, f.
<i>A Mels or Dish of Meat</i>	Fercūlum, i, n.
<i>borne to the Table</i>	
<i>A Morcel or Mouthful; is</i>	Buccē, æ, f.
<i>Bread is made by</i>	
<i>A Baker</i>	6 Pāstor, ōris, m.
<i>Meat is dressed by</i>	
<i>A Cook</i>	Coquus, i, m.
<i>in</i>	
<i>A Cook's Shop</i>	Pōfīna, æ, f.

7 These Words came from *Pals*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts

A Vintner

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man
selleth Wine or Ale in
A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. OF APPAREL.



For Clothing of the Body,

T He Taylor 1
maketh with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth 2
A Garment

S Artor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, ūs, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

D 4

On

On the Head is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i> 3	¹ Pīlĕum, i, n. Or, Pīlĕus, i, m. Or, Gălĕtus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i> 4	Căliendrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i> 3	Tŭnĭca, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>	Lăcĕrna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i> 5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i> 6	Pallĭum, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i> 7	Tŏga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i> 8	² Fĕmŏrălia, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i> 9	Tĭbĭălia, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>	
<i>A Garter</i>	Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălĕrus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which, from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmŏrălin, Tĭbĭălia.

A Shoe.

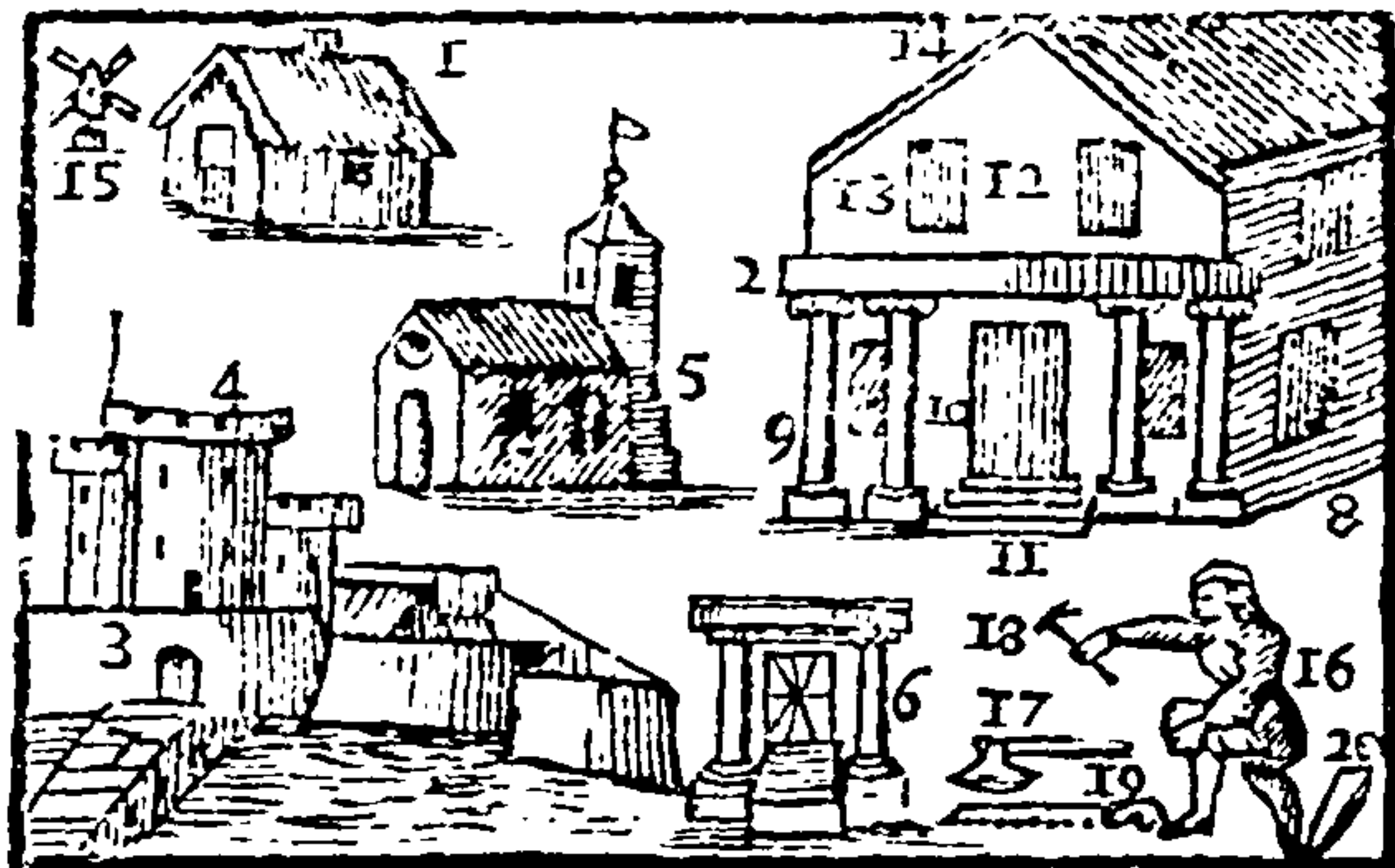
<i>A Shoemaker</i> 10 <i>maketb</i>	<i>Sūtor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	<i>Calceus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	<i>Cōthurnus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Sock</i>	<i>Soccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Slipper</i>	¹ <i>Crēpida, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 12	<i>Ociēa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Spur is</i> 13	<i>Calcar, āris, n.</i>
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	<i>Fīlūla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i>	<i>Corr̃gia, æ, f.</i>
<i>Latchet</i>	<i>Līgūla, æ, f.</i>
<i>String or Point</i>	<i>Cīngūlam, i, n.</i>
<i>Girdle</i>	<i>Vitta, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Fillet</i>	<i>Fascia, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Thin Sash</i>	
<i>Or, Swaddling Band</i>	

On the Finger is put

<i>A Ring.</i>	<i>Annūlus, i, m.</i>
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¹ This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlia*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

Æ Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1

Căsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as,

A Palace 2

Pălātium, i, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

Arx, cis, f.

A Tower 4

Turris, ic, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagnio</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Collis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, ūs, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, iētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlūmna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, īnis, n.
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	<i>Triclinium</i> , i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	<i>Conclāve</i> , is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	<i>Culina</i> , æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	<i>Promtuarium</i> , i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	<i>Armārium</i> , i, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing in</i>	
<i>By a Step or Stair</i>	<i>Grādus</i> , ūs, m.
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	<i>Cubiculum</i> , i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	<i>Mesēum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	<i>Cœnaculum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	¹ <i>Cāmēra</i> , æ, f. Or, <i>Fornix</i> , icis, f.
	² <i>Cāminus</i> , i, m.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	Or, <i>Focus</i> , i, m.
<i>On the Outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ <i>Pergūla</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	<i>Fēnēstra</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	<i>Tectum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	<i>Culmen</i> , inis, n. Or, <i>Fastigium</i> , i, n.

¹ *Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussus forte. Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ *Pergūla* is a place joined to the House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, inis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cātēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	Obex, icis, d.
	Or, Pessulus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Séra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
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Under the House is

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
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Out-Houses are

<i>A Stall, or Stable</i>	Stābŭlum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Crip or Manger</i>	Præcēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i> 15	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy, or House of Of-</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i> [fice	Pūteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

<i>A Street, or Row</i>	Vīcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppīdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

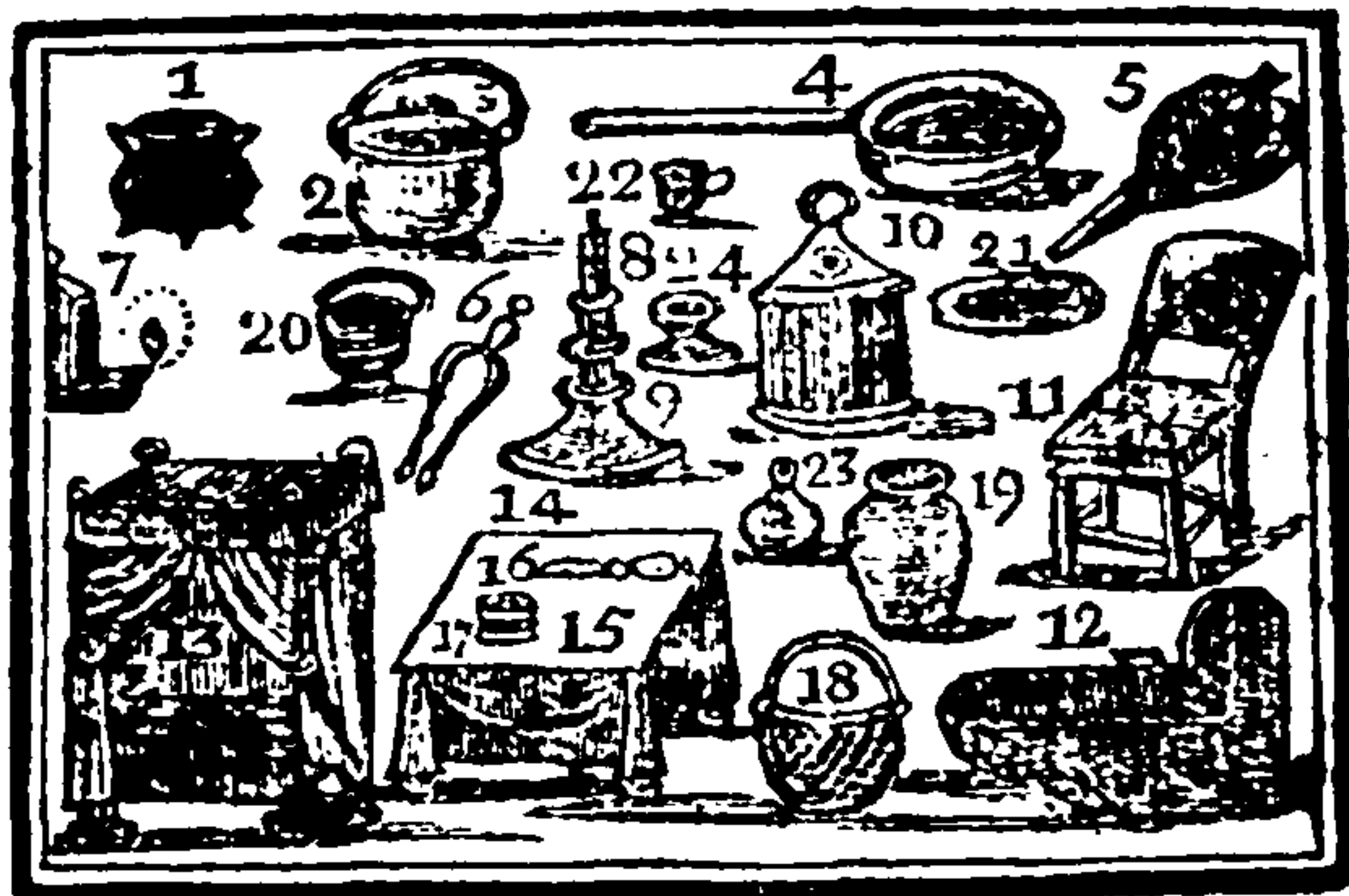
<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mūrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.

A Mar-

<i>A Market: or Place where Courts are kept</i>	<i>Fōrum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Building is made by</i>	
<i>A Workman 16 who cutteth</i>	<i>Fāber, ri, n.</i>
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i>	<i>Tibula, æ, f.</i>
<i>with an</i>	
<i>Ax, or Hatchet 17</i>	<i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i>
<i>He useth also</i>	
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet 18</i>	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Saw 19</i>	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A wedge 20</i>	<i>Cūneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crown, or Bar</i>	<i>Veētis, is, m.</i>
<i>Glue</i>	<i>Glūten, nis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ēris, m.</i>
<i>A Smith worketh Iron upon</i>	
<i>An Anvil</i>	<i>Incus, ūdis, f.</i>

* This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is*

S ^Upellex, ^Uilis, f.

^Instrumentum, i, n.

^I Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dressing of Viſuals, there are

<i>A Pot</i> 1	Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i> 2	Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which hath</i>	
<i>A Cover or Lid</i> 3	Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i> 4	Sartāgo, iris, f.

For blowing of the Fire, there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i> 5	Follis, is, m.
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For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i> 6	Forceps, īpis, d.
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For giving a Light, there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i> 7	Lūcerna, æ, f.
	Or Lampas, ōdis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>	Fax, ūcis, f.
<i>A Candle</i> 8	Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>	
<i>A Candlestick</i> 9	Candelābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i> [10	Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon, there is

<i>A Seat</i>	Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>	Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>	Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>	Scāmnum, ī, n.

For sitting and leaning on, there are

<i>A Chair</i> 11	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on, there are

<i>A Cradle</i> 12	Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i> 13	Lēctus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon, there are

<i>A Table</i> 14	<i>Mensa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>	<i>Vas, vasis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>	<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purse</i>	<i>Crāmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis, idis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>	<i>Area, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Desk</i>	<i>Scrinīum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Basket</i> 18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Doīum, i, n.</i>
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ <i>Cādus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>		Urcūs, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail 20</i>		Sifūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding of Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish 21</i>		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>		Pātina, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>		²

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any Kind of Cup 22</i>		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>		Pātēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>		Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle 23</i>		
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>		
<i>Any Thing to hold by the</i>		
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>		Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>		

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller 24</i>		Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>		Aulææ, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>		Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		Imāgo, inis, f.
		Or, Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		Spēcūlum, i, n.

² You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

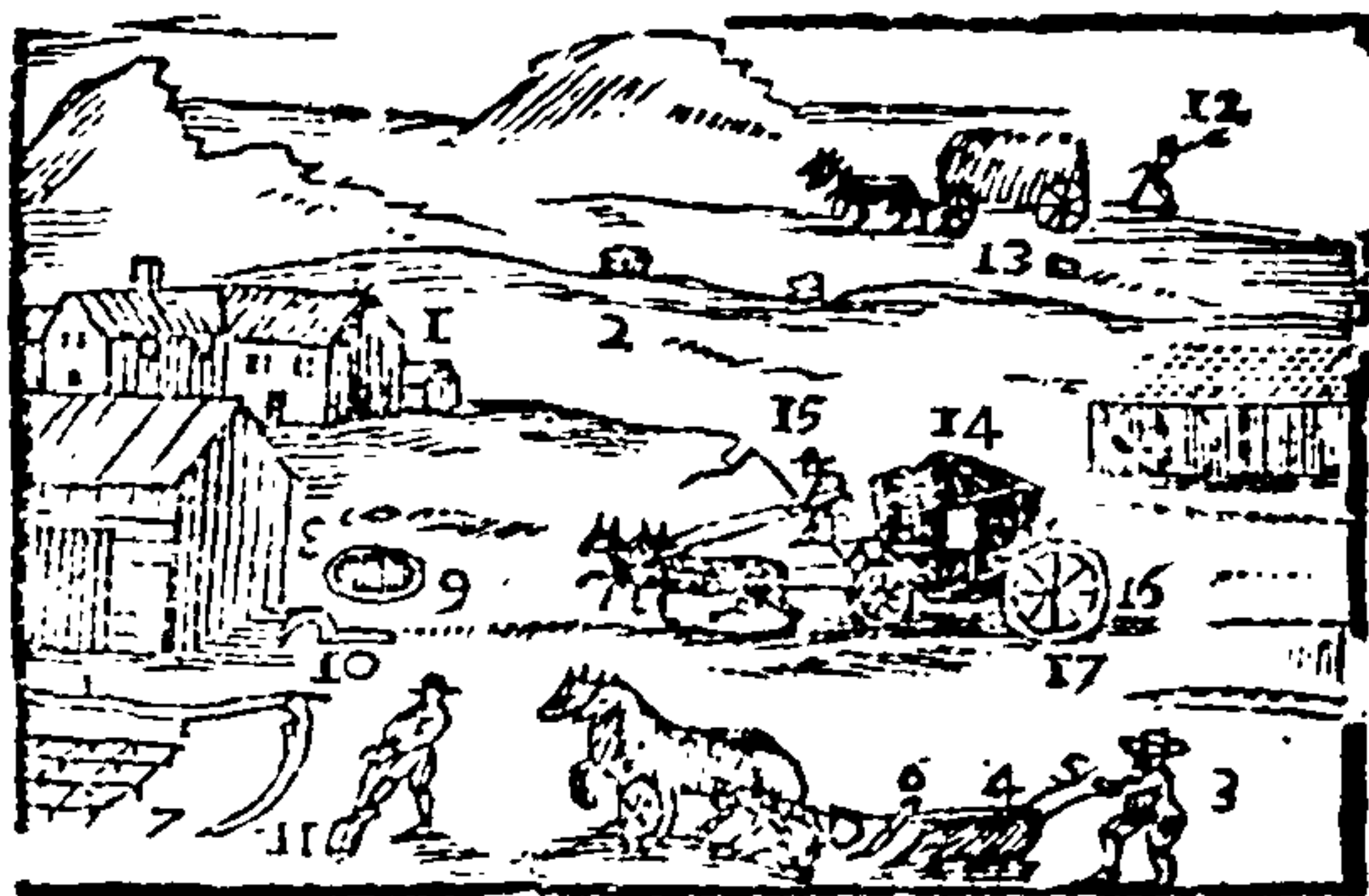
* Cālix Vitrēus.

For cleaning of a Room, they use
A Broom, or Besom | S. ōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean
Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is
A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm 1

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

| Or, Prædium, i, n.

LAND is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

| Area, æ, f.

| Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for Herbs and Flowers is
A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit Trees is
An Orchard | Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for Corn is
Arable Land, | Arvum, i, n.
Or, Land for Plowing

Land for Hay is
A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is
Pasture Ground | ² Pascūa, ōrum, pl.

Land is tilled by
An Husbandman | Agriċōla, æ, m.
The Plowman ³ | Arātor, ōris, m.
breaks up the Earth with
A Plow ⁴ | Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are
The Plow Tail or Handle ⁵ | Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share ⁶ | Vōmis
 & Vōmer, ěrim, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues
 & pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.
 By

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
| Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹ Hōrrĕum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For Carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

A heavy Body is

A Burthen

| *Onus, ĕris, n.*

A Weight

| *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For Travelling or Going

A Journey

| *Iter, itinĕris, n.*

there is

A Coach or Chariot 14

| *Currus, ũs, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter

| *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*

who useth

A Whip, or Goad

| *Stimŭlus, i, m.*

To a Coach or Waggon belong

A Pole

| *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

An Axle-tree 16

| *Axis, is, m.*

A Wheel 17

| *Rŏta, æ, f.*

A Spoke

| *Rădius, i, m.*

For the Beasts are

A Yoke

| *Jŭgum, i, n.*

The Reins

| *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*

| *Or, Lŏrum, i, n.*

A Pack or Fardel

| *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

is carried in

Dorfers or Pack Saddles

| *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

F Amīlia, æ, f.
F Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
 *Ecclēsia, f.

In a Family are

An Husband 1

A Wife 2

The Lord, or Master

The Lady, or Dame

The Master

The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōmīnus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērūs, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

• It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

<i>A Man, Servant</i> 3	Fāmŭlus, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid</i>	Ancīlia, æ, f.
<i>Servant</i> 4	
<i>In</i>	
<i>Marriage</i>	Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>	Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i> 5	Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i> 6	Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i> 7	Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>	Popŭlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i> 8	Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i> 9	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i> 10	Thrōnus, i, m.
	Or, Sōlium, i, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>	Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i> 11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>	Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>	Tribus, ūs, f.
<i>A Rout</i>	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	Gens, tis, f.
	Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The S C H O O L.

*In*

A School 1
are

A Master

A SCHOLAR 3

S Chöla, æ, f.

Māgister, tri, m.

Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by
Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter

A Syllable

A Word

Lītēra, æ, f.

Syllāba, æ, f.

Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m?
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, m.
who writeth	
One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, ĩnis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen

A Pen bath

<i>A Slit,</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i> 10	Scalpōllum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnĕa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendŭm, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītŭra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master bath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ. f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

▪ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
Apōstōlus, i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Rēligion

| * Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

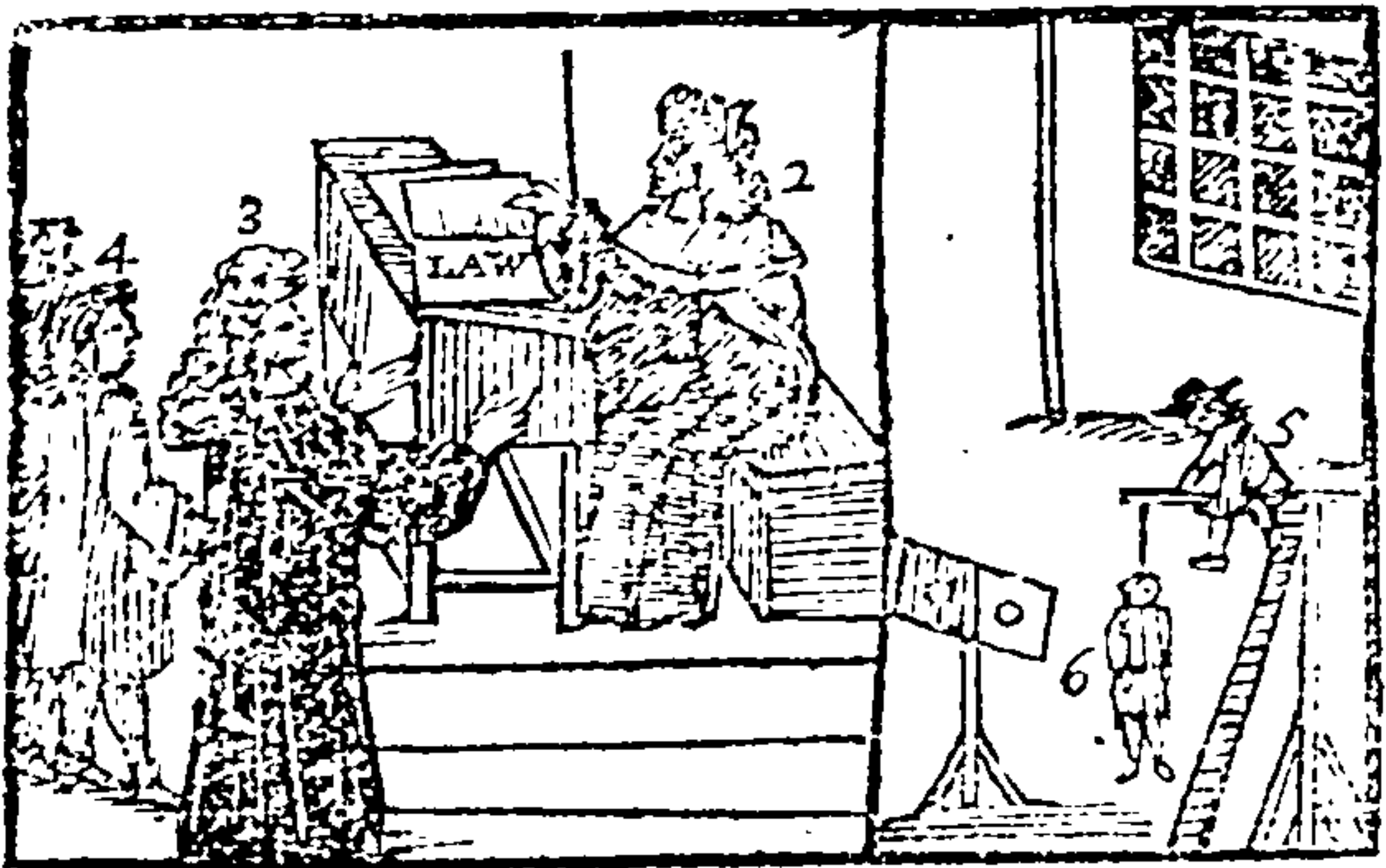
In

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
<i>Out of which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i>	* Concionator, oris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Concio, onis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblia, orum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testamentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangelium, i, n.
<i>In the Church Yard</i> 4	
<i>there is</i>	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Monumentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral is</i> 7	* Funus, eris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law 1
An Example

L Ex, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Tellis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scriba, æ, m.

For speaking publickly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i>	}	<i>Carnīfex, īcis, m.</i>
<i>Or, Jack Ketch 5</i>		

The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i>	}	<i>jūs, jūris, n.</i>
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		<i>Pretium, i, n.</i>

The Law also giveth

<i>Punishment</i>		<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>		<i>Vitium, i, n.</i>
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A vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>	}	<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crime</i>		<i>Crimen, īnis, n.</i>
<i>Villany</i>		<i>Scelus, ěris, n.</i>

A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>	}	<i>Dōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Lie</i>		<i>Mendācium, i, n.</i>
<i>Fraud</i>		<i>Fraus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Lewdness</i>		<i>Luxus, ūs, m.</i>
<i>Theft</i>		<i>Furtum, i, n.</i>

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>	}	<i>Adulter, ěri, m.</i>
<i>A Robber, or Cut-throat 6</i>		<i>Latro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief 6</i>		<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>A Whore</i>		<i>Mēretrix, īcis, f.</i>

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Igrōmīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ċris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ċris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vcñīa, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmīum, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōrīa, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, sīpis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Creditor, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ċdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecūnīa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or
MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

W A R

| **B**ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition,

Peace

| Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement

| Concordia, æ, f.

A League

| Fœdus, ōris, n.

Quiet

| Quies, ētis, f.

Leisure

| Otium, i, n.

Play

| Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	<i>Discordia</i> , æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	<i>Pēricūlum</i> , i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	<i>Lis</i> , līs, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	<i>Jurgium</i> , i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	<i>Tūmultus</i> , i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	<i>Hostis</i> , is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	<i>Pugna</i> , æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	<i>Prælium</i> , i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	<i>Insidiæ</i> , ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	<i>Cædes</i> , is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	<i>Rūina</i> , æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	<i>Pernicies</i> , ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	<i>Or, Exīitium</i> , i, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	<i>Pēnūria</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	<i>Victor</i> , ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	<i>Victōria</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	<i>Triumphus</i> , i, m.

And on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	<i>Fuga</i> , æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain 1</i>	<i>Dux</i> , ducis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter 2</i>	<i>Tūbicen</i> , īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	<i>Vexillārius</i> , i, m.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign, or Standard 3</i>	<i>Vexillum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	<i>Mīles</i> , ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>Beginner at any Business</i>	<i>Tīro</i> , ōnis, m.

A Horse-

<i>A Horseman</i> 3	Eques, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Footman</i> 4	Pēdes, ĭtis, m.
<i>who bath</i>	
<i>A Companion</i>	Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>	Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whoie Body of Force is called

<i>An Army</i> 5	Exercitus, ūs, m.
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<i>A Soldeir bath for Offence, or for Defence, Arms, or Weapons</i>	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
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Offensive Arms are

<i>A Club</i>	Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff, or Stick</i>	Bācūlus, i, m.
	Or, Bācūlum, i, n.
<i>A Sword</i> 6	Ensis, is, m.
	Or, Glādius, i, m.
<i>A Spear, or Lance</i> 7	Hasta, æ, f.
<i>A Dart, or Javelin</i>	Jācūlum, i, n.
<i>A Sling</i>	Funda, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>	Sāgitta, æ, f.
<i>which is shot out of</i>	
<i>A Bow</i> 8	Arcus, ūs, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows</i>	Phāētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called</i>	Tēlum, i, n.
<i>A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon</i>	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

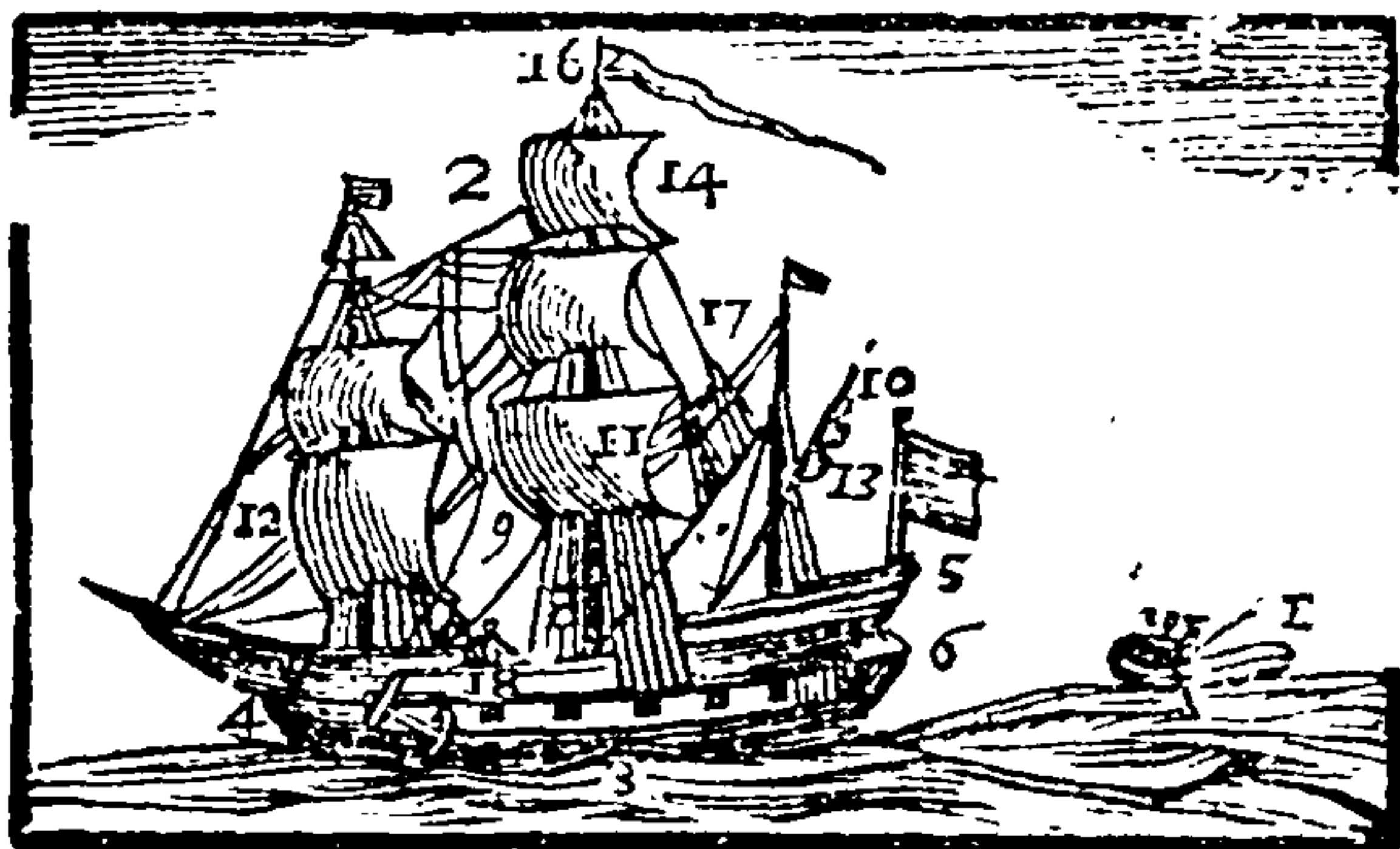
Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>	<i>Gălăa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Head-piece 9</i>	<i>Or, Cassis, ĭdis, f.</i>
<i>which bath</i>	
<i>A Crest 10</i>	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>	<i>Lorica, æ, f.</i>
<i>Mail</i>	<i>Clypēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Buckler or Shield 11</i>	<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet 2</i>	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>	<i>Tympānum, i, n.</i>

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1
Of the greater Kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel 3

At the Fore End

The Stem or Prow

Cārīna, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>			
<i>The Stern, or Poop</i>	5		Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>			
<i>The Helm, or Rudder</i>	6		Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>		Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are

<i>An Oar</i>	16		Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8		Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Cloth, are

<i>A Sail</i>	9		Vēlum, i, n.
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Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11		¹
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12		²
<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13		³
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14		⁴

The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called

<i>The Sail Yard</i>	10		Antenna, æ, f.
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For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15		Anchōra, æ, f.
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¹ Called		Acatium; i, n.
² Called		Dolon, ōnis, m.
³ Called		Epīdīōmus, i, m.
⁴ Called		Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.
		12 <i>For</i>

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Stream- ers of a Ship 16	Aplustria, um, pl. n.
The Flag 5	

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	² Rūdēns, tīs, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship	Gubernātor, ōris, m.
A Seaman, or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, īgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley	Rēmīgium, i, n.
The Seats where the Row- ers sit	Transira, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called | Vexillum Navāle.

² Funis is understood, which was also antiently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
A Day	Dīēs, ēi, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
A Month	Mēsis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēculum, i, n.

In a Day there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i> <i>or Day-break</i>	Dīlūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>	Mērīdies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening,</i> <i>or Twilight</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, is, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
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In a Week there are seven Days, called

• <i>Sunday</i>	† ^a
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	2
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	3
<i>Or, Tuisko's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	4
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus	⁵ Dies Jovis
<i>Or, Dies Solis</i>	⁶ Dies Venēris
² Dies Lunæ	⁷ Dies Sabbāti
³ Dies Martis	<i>Or Dies Saturni</i>
⁴ Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr, vērīs, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H'yems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C Omely, or handsome	P ulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing

A Thing as to its Motion is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ěris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbĭus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Māgnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Ūber, ěris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stĕrĭlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sĕrus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, as

How many | *Quot, Undeclined.*

And the Answer by

So many | *Tot, Undeclined.*

One | *Unus, a, um.*

Two | *Dūo, æ, o.*

Three | *Tres, (res, ria.*

Four | *Quatuor, Undeclined.*

Five | *Quinquē, Undeclined.*

Six | *Sex, Undeclined.*

Seven | *Septem Undeclined.*

Eight | *Octo, Undeclined.*

Nine | *Novem, Undeclined.*

Ten | *Decem, Undeclined.*

Twenty | *Viginti, Undeclined.*

Thirty | *Triginti, Undeclined.*

An Hundred | *Centum, Undeclined.*

A Thousand | *Mille, Undeclined.*

Both | *Ambo, æ, o.*

*Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is.*

The Question is made by Quotus; as

*Of what Number, or in
what Order is a Thing* | *Quotus, a, um.*

The Answer is made by

The First | *Primus, a, um.*

Or the Second | *Secundus, a, um.*

The Third | *Tertius, a, um.*

The

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their Number,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, are</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, um. Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve Months,

January	Jānūārius
February	Fēbrūārius
March	Martius
April	Aprīlis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris, re.

^a These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being understood.

October

October	Octōber, ris, re.
November	Nōvember, ris, re.
December	Dēcember, ris, re.

A Place is

<i>Large or wide</i>	Amplus, a, um.
<i>Narrow or strait</i>	Angustus, a, um.
	Or, Arctus, a, um.

A Place dedicated to G O D is

Sacred	Sācer, ra, rum.
<i>Others are</i>	
Prophane	Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its Placing a Thing is

Convenient, or commodious	Commōdus, a, um.
<i>Right on the Right</i>	Dexter, ra, rum.
<i>Or Left</i>	Sinister, ra, rum.
<i>With the Face upward</i>	Sūpīnus, a, um.
<i>With the Face downward</i>	Prōnus, a, um.

A Body is

Hard	Dūrus, a, um.
Or Soft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbīlis, is, e.
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um.

As to its Measure it is

Equal	Æquālis, a, um.
<i>How big is it</i>	Quantus, a, um.
<i>So big</i>	Tantus, a, um.

Big

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

Or, small, slender

Exilis, is, e.

Thick,

Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

Tenuis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um.

Square

Quadratus, a, um.

Straight, Right

Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bonus, a, um.

Or Bad

Malus, a, um.

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A Soul is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The Light is**Clear, or bright*

Clarus, a, um.

*The Shade is**Dark, or dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A Star is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

Vagus, a, um.

*The Air is**Clear, not cloudy*

Serenus, a, um.

The

*The Earth is**Dry*

| Siccus, a, um.

*Rain is**Thick*

| Densus, a, um.

| Or, Spissus, a, um.

*A Metal is**Pure or unmixed*

| Pūrus, a, um.

*A Plant is**Tender*

| Tēner, ra, um.

Green,

| Vīrīdis, is, e.

Or Dry

| Arīdus, a, um.

*A Tree is**High, or Tall*

| Prōcērus, a, um.

| Or, Celsus, a, um.

Or Low

| Hūmilis, is, e.

*Honey is**Pure, sincere, not mixed
with Wax*

| Sincērus, a, um.

*An Animal is**Alive*

~

| Vīvus, a, um.

Or Dead

| Mortūus, a, um.

Sound, well

| Sānus, a, um.

Or Sick, faint

| Æger, ra, rum.

Fat

| Pinguis, is, e.

Or Lean

| Mācer, ra, rum.

Wakeful

| Vigīl, is, e.

Brutish

| Brūtus, a, um.

Wild

| Fērus, a, um.

Sometime big with Young

| Grāvīdus, a, um.

A Man's

A Man's Head is sometimes

<i>Bald</i>	Calvus, a, um.
<i>his Skin</i>	
<i>Hairy, rough</i>	Hirsūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance is

<i>Cheery, merry</i>	Hīlāris, is, e.
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	Mœstus, a, um.
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	Blandus, a, um.
<i>Joyous,</i>	Lætus, a, um.
<i>Or Sad</i>	Tristis, is, e.

A Man's Face is

<i>Beautiful,</i>	Formōsus, a, um.
<i>Or Ugly</i>	Deformis, is, e.

For Want of Sight a Man is

<i>Blind</i>	Cæcus, a, um.
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For Want of Hearing

<i>Deaf</i>	Surdus, a, um.
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For Want of Speech

<i>Dumb</i>	Mūtus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Hands

<i>Maimed or Lamè</i>	Mancus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

<i>Lame or Halt</i>	Claudus, a, um.
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The Stomach is

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	Jējūnus, a, um.
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	Sātūr, a, um.

A Man is

<i>Potent, or able</i>	Pōtens, tis.
<i>Knowing</i>	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Understanding, he is

<i>Wise</i>	Sāpiens, tis.
<i>Unpolished, rude</i>	Rūdis, is, e.
<i>Foolish</i>	Stultus, a, um.

As to his Disposition and Manners, he is

<i>Bold</i>	Audax, ācis.
<i>Valiant</i>	Fortis, is, e.
<i>Mild, meek</i>	Mītis, is, e.
<i>Or Cruel, fierce</i>	Scēvus, a, um.
<i>Or Barbarous</i>	Barbārus, a, um.
<i>Chaste</i>	Castus, a, um.
<i>Or Wanton</i>	Lascīvus, a, um.
<i>Pleasant</i>	Jūcundus, a, um.
<i>Severe</i>	Sēvērus, a, um.
<i>Honest, or virtuous</i>	Prōbus, a, um.
<i>Covetous</i>	Avārus, a, um.
<i>Or Prodigal</i>	Prōdīgus, a, um.
<i>Holy</i>	Sanctus, a, um.
<i>Sober</i>	Sōbrīus, a, um.
<i>Or Drunken</i>	Ebrīus, a, um.

In his Conversation he is

<i>Just</i>	Justus, a, um.
<i>Friendly</i>	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, he is

<i>Alone</i>	Sōlus, a, um.
<i>Or, Associate</i>	Sōcius, a, um.

As to Action, he is

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	<i>Alācer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ētis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pīger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Fācilis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffīcilis, is, e.</i>

After Work is done, he is

<i>Wearv</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um.</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

As to his State, he is

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dīves, itis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ēris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Līber, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well, or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Fēlix, icis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mīser, ēra, um.</i>

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sēnēx, sēnis.</i>

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nūdus, a, um.</i>
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To the Sight, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the Taste, it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the Smell, it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the Touch, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānos, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Æquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

Provision is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

Household Stuff is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Public</i>	Publicus, a, um.

Household Stuff is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

T^O *be*
To act or do
Or to suffer

E^{SSE}, fui.
 ~ Agere, ēgi, actum.
 1 Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue, or abide

Fieri, factus sum.
 Manere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form
To put
To begin to act

Movere, movi, motum.
 Fingere, finxi, fictum.
 Formare, avi, atum.
 Ponere, posui, positum.
 Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of GOD, to the World, are

To create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Creare, avi, atum.
 Servare, avi, atum.
 Regere, rexi, rectum.
 Beare, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

~ Oriri, ortus sum:
 Lucere, luxi—
 Micare, micui—

It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati to suffer*.

Fire

Fire uses

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn, or scorch	Urere, usi, ustum.

Water uses

To flow	Flūere, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervere, fervere—

A Cloud

To rain	Plūere, plui—
To thunder	Tōnare, tōnui, tōnitum.

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
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The Sea [tum.

To roar	Frēmere, frēmui, frēmī-
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A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
To flourish, or blossom	Flōrere, florui—
To wither, or fade	Marcere, marui—

An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpere, repi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle	Serpere, serpi, serptum.
Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump	Salire, salui, saltum.

A Bird uses

To fly	Vōlare, avi, atum.
To sing	Căncere, cēcini, cantum.

*A Fish**To swim*

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

*A Bullock**To low*

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

*A Hog**To grunt*

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

*A Sheep**To bleat*

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

*An Ass**To bray*

| Rūdēre, rudi—

*An Horse**To neigh*

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

*A Lion**To roar*

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

*A Wolf**To howl*

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

*A Dog**To bark.*

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

*A Man usus**To be born*

| Nāsci, nātus sum —

To live

| Vīvĕre, vixi, victum.

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able

| Possĕ, pōtui.

To

To be well, or strong	Vălēre, vălŭi, vălŭtum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pătēre, pătŭi—
To be clear	Līquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used.</i>
To lie fair, to appear.	Pārēre, parui, parŭtum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lātēre, latui, latŭtum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vīdēre, vīdi, vīsum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audīre, ivi, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Odorāri, odorātus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustāre, avi, atum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangēre, tēŭgi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sōnāre, sōnuī, sōnŭtum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepŭtum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olēre, olui, olŭtum.
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By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivī.
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By the Touch or Feeling

'To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
'To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
'To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

'To nod	Nutāre, avi, atum.
	Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

'To spy	¹ Spēcēre.
'To discern	² Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
'To behold, or look to	Tūcere, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

'To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
'To talk, or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
'To prate, or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
'To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
'To mutter	Mūrrīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak, they are wont

'To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
'To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aīsti.
'To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
'To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
'To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

'To be silent	Sīlēre, silui—
'To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tēcītum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspectio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingere, lixi, linctum.
To lap	Lambere, lambi—
To suck	Sugere, suxi, suctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rodere, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandere, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordere, momordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Stridere, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

To take	Capere, cepi, captum.
To snatch	Rapere, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dare, dedi, datum.
To hold	Tenere, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prensi, prensum.

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpere, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellere, velli & vulsi, vulsum.

With his Nails

To claw	Scabere, scabi—
To scratch	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum.

With his Feet

To kick	Calcare, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum, <i>from</i> Eo.
To come	Venire, veni, ventum.
To follow	Sequi, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūĕre, spui, spūtum.

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiĕre, minxi, minctum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards,

To vomit | Vōmĕre, vomui, vomitum.

To break Wind | Pĕdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pĕditum.

To dung | Cācĕre, avi, atum.

The severa! Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grādi, gressus sum.

To go a Foot-pace | Vādere, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currĕre, cŭcurri, cursum.

If a Place be Slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rŭĕre, rui, ruĭtum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tĭtŭbāre, avi, atum.

If High, he uses

To climb | Scandĕre, scandi, scansum.

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body,
is said*

To rise | Surgĕre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre, stēti, stātum. [sum.

To stretch | ² Tendĕre, tĕtendi, ten-
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Fleĕĕre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read
out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cāsum.
To lie down	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
	Or, Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.
<i>If a Man moves a Thing, he is said</i>	
To stir, or raise it	C ēre, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to sling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsū.
To row	Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, lātum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum.
	Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Consīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, mēditatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

* It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve, or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Cedēre, credidi, creditum.
To doubt	Dūbitare, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fisis sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Favēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavissus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire, or covet	Cūpire, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrāri, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn, or despise	Temnēre, tempti, temptū.
To scorn	Spernēre, spreui, pretum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	² Lugēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

² *Luēum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Ēsūrīre, ivi, itum.
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When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Ēdēre, edi, esumoresum.
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As when Thirsty

To drink	Bībēre, bibi, bibitum.
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Good Things are said

To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, placūi, placitum.
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Bad Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Hābēre, ui, itum.
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If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Ēgēre, ēgui.

That

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use	-	Uti, usus sum. [sum.
To enjoy		Frui, fructus or fruitus

That which he Dislikes, he uses

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sinere, fivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake	Linquere, liqui, litum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare, to venture	Audere, ausus sum.
To get, or obtain	¹ Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try	Expერი, expertus sum.
To seek after	Petere, petivi, or petii,
So it is	petitum,
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve, or deserve	Merere, merui, meritum.
	Or Mereri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consulere, ui, ultum.
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The several Businesses of Men are
Of a Physician

To heal or cure	² Mederi.
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Of a Cook

To dress or cook	Cocquere, coxi, coctum.
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¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, pransi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūere, sui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcīre, sarfi, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath or array himself | Amicīre, amicui, amicum,
Also amicivi, seldom.

To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsī, mulsū & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsū.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sere, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui* ; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossūm.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscere, pōposci, ¹ posci-
To bid, or command	Jūbēre, jussi, jussūm-[tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitūm.
To bid, or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnare, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctūm. & sancitūm.

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctūm.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitūm
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasūm.

If he Does well

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudēre, avi, atum.
-----------------------------	---------------------

If he Does amiss

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, dīdici ³ .
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vöväre, vövi, vötum.

Before a Judge

To promise, or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	İcēre, ici, iclum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dömāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spöliāre, avi, atum.

Sometimes

To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, <i>seldom</i> .
----------	--

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

To draw	Haurire, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lötum, & lautum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fustum.

Divers Things

To number	Nümērāre, avi, atum.
To gather, or chuse	Lęgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix, or mingle	* Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dīvidēre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuēre, tribui, tributum

* Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	<i>Sēcāre, sēcui, sēcūm.</i>
To cleave	<i>Findēre, fidi, fissum.</i>
To slash	<i>Scindēre, scīdi, icissum.</i>
To smite, or to back	<i>Cādēre, cācidi, cāsum.</i>
To prick	¹ <i>Pungēre, pupūgi, punctū.</i>
To strangle	<i>Strangulāre, avi, atum.</i>
To kill	² <i>Nēcāre, nēcāvi.</i>
To thump, or knock	<i>Tundēre, tūtūdi, tūsum.</i>
To break	<i>Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.</i>
To burst	<i>Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.</i>
To press, or squeeze	<i>Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.</i>
To sweep, or brush	<i>Verrēre, verri, versum.</i>
To purge, or cleanse	<i>Purgāre, avi, atum.</i>
To rub out	<i>Delēre, ēvi, ētum.</i>
To adorn	<i>Ornāre, avi, atum.</i>
To polish	<i>Polīre, ivi, itum.</i>
To paint	<i>Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.</i>
To write	<i>Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.</i>

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	<i>Vincīre, vinxi, victum.</i>
To gird	<i>Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.</i>
To hoop	<i>Viēre, vievi, vietum.</i>

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	<i>Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.</i>
---------------------	---------------------------------

That which is Shut

To open	<i>Pandēre, pandi, passum.</i>
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That which is Open

To shut	<i>Claudēre, clausi, clausum.</i>
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¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

² *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *necuit*.

That

That which is Hid

To shew | Monstrare, avi, atum.

That which seems

To band, ready to fall | Minere, minui.

They use

To prop, support | Fulcire, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libere, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Licere, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercere, ercui, ercitur.

To use, or to be accustomed | Suere, suevi, sustum.

To use, or to be wont | Solere, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | Emere, emi, emptum.

To sell | Vendere, vendidi, venditum.

To owe | Debere, debui, debitum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordiri, orsus sum.

in order

To make, or to do it | Facere, feci, factum.

And to carry it on | Gerere, gessi, gestum.

if he designs

To finish, or to end it | Finire, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Eminco, Promineo, Imminco*, come from this Verb *Minere*, and not from *Manere*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to *TAKE*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demere*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W <i>What it is ?</i> <i>Who or which is it ?</i>	Q <i>Uid ?</i> <i>Quis ?</i>
---	--

The Answer is

<i>I</i> <i>Or thou</i> <i>Himself</i> <i>That</i> <i>One's self</i> <i>This</i> <i>The same</i> <i>Another</i> <i>Some one</i> <i>Any</i> <i>None</i> <i>That, which, who</i>	<i>ˆEgo</i> <i>Tū</i> <i>Sui</i> <i>Ille, illa, illud,</i> <i>Or is, ea, id,</i> <i>Or iste, ista, istud:</i> <i>Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.</i> <i>Hic, hæc, hoc.</i> <i>Idem, eādem, idem.</i> <i>Alius, alia, aliud.</i> <i>Quidam, quædam, quod-</i> <i>Ullus, ulla, ullum. [dam.</i> <i>ˆ Nullus, nulla, nullum.</i> <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>
---	--

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i> <i>two</i> <i>It is</i> <i>Either, or one of the two</i> <i>Neither of the two</i>	<i>ˆUter, utra, utrum.</i> <i>Alter, altēra, altērū.</i> <i>ˆNeuter, neutra, neutrum.</i>
--	---

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine

| Mēus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūus, a, um.

His own

| Sūus, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Country
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe or Country

| Nostras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W *Hether ?
Or, no ?
Why ?*

| **N** *UM ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?*

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| Imo, næ.
| Quidem.

Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where?

| Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| Hic.
| Ibi.
| Usquam.
| Nusquam.
| Pröcul.
| Pröpe.

If the Question is

Whence?

| Unde?

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| Hinc.
| Inde.

If the Question is

Whither?

| Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

| Huc.

Of

Of Time
If the Question is

When ?

| Quando ?

The Answer is

Then

When I came

Yesterday

Erewhile, sometime since

Long ago

Now

Streight, by-and-by

At any Time, ever

Never

Tunc, tum.

Cum.

Hēri.

Dūdum.

Olim.

Nunc.

Mox.

Unquam.

Nunquam.

If the Question is

How long ?

| Quamdiu

The Answer is

A long Time

While

Until

Diu.

Dum.

Dōnec.

If you ask

How oft ?

| Quōties ?

The Answer is

Once

Twice

Thrice

Four times

Oft, or Oftentimes

Always

Sēmēl.

Bis.

Ter.

Quāter.

Sæpe.

Semper.

*If you ask**How
Doth he act ?*

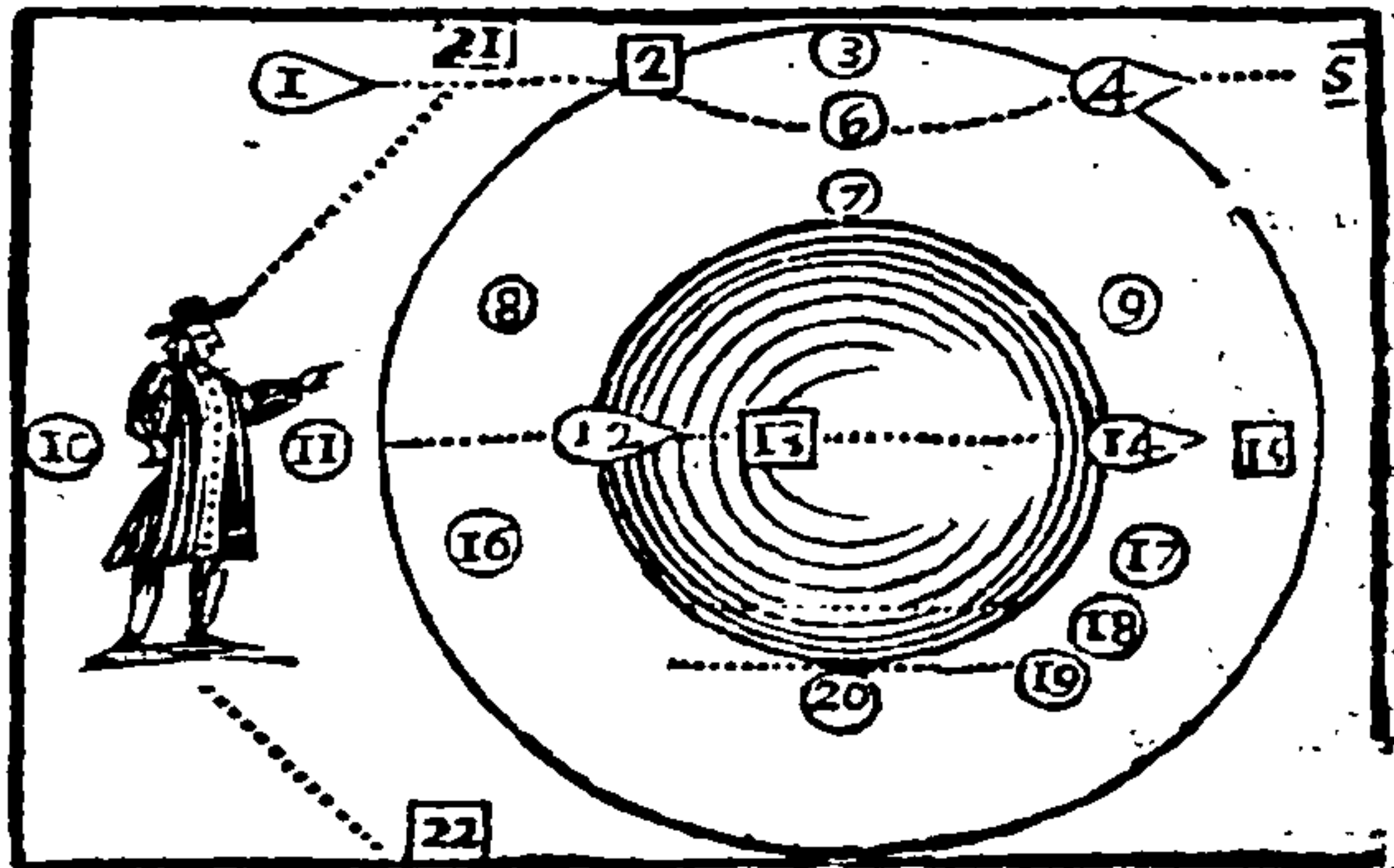
| Quomodo ?

*The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| Sic, Ita.
| Tēmere.
| Frustra,
| Simul.*If you ask**How
Great is he :*

| Quam ?

*The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I*| Tam.
| Quam.
| Māgis..
| Quam.

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T ^O	A ^D
From 4	A, ab, or abs
At, or nigh 2	Apud
Off 5	
Over, or on the other Side 3	Trans

¹ In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

About 6*Into* 12*Out of* 14*Within* 13*Without* 15*Through, by* 18*Beside* 19*Above, over* 21*Below, beneath* 22*Before* 11*After* 10*Or, Behind* 10*Upon* 7*Under* 20*Hither, on this Side* 8*Beyond* 9*Between, or between* 16*Against, over against* 17*The other Prepositions are**Against**Towards**Beside, nigh to**For, because of**With one, in one's keeping**Nigh to, and for**After, according to**By, close by**With, together with**Without, not with**Before, in one's Presence**Out of Sight, privily**Before, in Sight of**Circa**Or, Circum**In**E, or ex**Intra**Extra**Per**Præter**Sūpra**Infra**Ante**Post**Pōne**Super**Sub**Or, Subter**Cis**Or, Cītra**Ultra**Inter**Adversus**Contra**Erga**Juxta**Ob**Pēnes**Propter**Sēcundum**Sēcus**Cum**Abſque**Cōram**Clam**Pālam**From*

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Albough
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^{T, que, atque}
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nām, Enim
 Si
 Ni, Nisi
 Ergo, Igitur
 Quamquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! Ob!
 Sobo!
 Lo! Behold!
 Well-a-day! Wo!
 Pby! Pish!
 Hush! Whiff!

O! Eho! Heus! Hom!
 En! Ecce!
 Hei! Væ!
 Phy! Au!
 St! Au!

F I N I S.

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